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NEWS SUMMARY.

Military.

The following Military Divisions have just been arranged: *First.* The Military Division of the Atlantic. This comprises the Department of the East, the Department of Pennsylvania, the Middle Department of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, to be commanded by Major-Gen. Meade, headquarters at Philadelphia. *Second.* The Military Division of the Mississippi. This includes the Department of the Ohio, the Department of the North-West, the Department of the Missouri, and the Department of Arkansas, to be commanded by Major-Gen. Sherman, headquarters at St. Louis. *Third.* The Military Division of the Tennessee. This comprises Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, to be commanded by Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, headquarters at Nashville. *Fourth.* The Military Division of the South-West. This comprises Louisiana, Texas, New-Mexico and Arizona, to be commanded by Major-Gen. Sheridan, headquarters at New-Orleans. *Fifth.* The Military Division of the Pacific, to be commanded by Major-Gen. Halleck, headquarters at San Francisco. These Divisions are severally divided into departments, each with a special commander. These commanders have not yet been determined on in all cases.

A singular story comes to us from Nassau of the capture off Inagua of the bark Lizzy and the Roanoke from Cuba by the Rebel pirate Parr. He is said to have set fire to both vessels and to have threatened to shoot the sailors to prevent them escaping a watery grave. One of the Lizzy's small boats was taken and sunk for the same purpose. It is not yet known how many of the crew were burned or drowned. Parr is said to be the person who captured the Chesapeake steamer of this city, over a year ago. Captain Mason of the bark Lizzy says that the pirate set his ship on fire with a fluid which he had in a vial, and it spread from stem to stern, burning on water the same as on deck, and that some of them had to leap overboard to keep out of the way of it, for it spread so fast; that just at sundown a steamer, bark-rigged, hove in sight, and that the pirates sailed from her, and about 8 o'clock cannons were heard and flashes were seen.

The cavalry formerly attached to the Army of the Potomac, and that which has heretofore operated in the Shenandoah Valley, is now encamped on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and is being reorganized and consolidated in consequence of the mustering out of those whose terms of service expire prior to October 1. About 4,000 have already been mustered out, and but 2,000 of the same class remain to be discharged as rapidly as circumstances permit. It is believed that a coming order from the War Department will direct the immediate discharge of all whose term of service expires before January 1, 1866. The entire strength of the Cavalry Corps commanded by Gen. Davies is about 12,000. The 1st Vermont Cavalry has been ordered to report to Gen. Dix, in New-York, and the 6th United States has been sent to Frederick, Md.

The trial of Lewis Rosenthal and J. B. Merrick, known as the "Lake Erie Pirates," is in progress before the United States Court at Cleveland. The principal testimony so far is that of Cole, one of the chiefs in the plot, who has turned States' evidence. His statements fully implicate Thompson, Clay, and other Rebel leaders in Canada, in the business.

A year ago Lieut.-Col. James M. Sanderson of New-York was dismissed the service for an alleged disclosure of the plan of escape of his fellow-prisoners at Richmond. An order has just been issued to the effect that a military commission has found the Colonel's conduct worthy [illegible] has been reinstated.

Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania recommends that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observance be had of welcome to our returned volunteers and of commemoration of their heroic deeds.

The Government on the 8th dispatched five hundred men, with intrenchment tools and coffins, to the battle-fields of the Wilderness, for the purpose of decently interring the remains of all soldiers exposed to view, of which there are a number.

The name of the Colonel of the 31st U. S. C. T., Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty Fifth Corps, in the Texas Expedition, is Col. H. C. Ward, misprinted *Hand* in our last.

Col. Wm. S. A. Fish, formerly Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, and some time since dismissed the service by order of a court-martial, has been restored to his full rank, with back pay, by the President.

Major-Gen. Meade arrived in Philadelphia on the 9th and assumed his new command. He was cordially welcomed by Gov. Curtin and a great number of prominent citizens.

Trustworthy information has reached the friends of John C. Breckinridge at Louisville that he has arrived safe in Cuba. How he got there they refuse to say.

Large numbers of soldiers are deserting from their regiments at Washington and going home on the ground that they enlisted "for the war" and that the war is now ended.

The Secretary of War has ordered the release of all the prisoners of war in Fort McHenry, including those sentenced during the war.

Brevet Brigadier-General Stewart L. Woodford, formerly of this city, assumed command at Savannah on the 5th instant.

The Rebel soldiers are said to be active in subduing guerrillas in the Southern States. No mercy is shown them.

The President refuses to consider applications for the release of prisoners of war above the rank of Major.

Gen. Warren has resigned his commission as Major-General of Volunteers, and has been succeeded in the command at Vicksburg by Gen. Osterhaus.

Major-Gen. Grierson has been assigned to the command of the Cavalry forces in the Department of the Gulf.

The expedition under Gen. Sully, organized for Indian warfare, started from Sioux City on the 6th inst.

T. W. Sherman has been recently appointed Brevet Major-General for gallantry at Port Hudson.

Ten guerrillas were hanged by citizens of Cross County, Ga., a few days since.

Major-Gen. Ord has been appointed to the military command of the State of Oregon.

Naval.

It is now ascertained that the Admiral Dupont was run into on the 8th inst. by the British ship Stadacona, and sunk. As far is ascertained one fireman, six soldiers and one colored woman are missing. The steamer was owned by James S. Whitney and S. B. Taft of Boston and another party in New-York, where she was insured for $50,000. She is valued at $90,000.

The Navy Department at Washington has received an official report of the surrender of the Sabine Pass forts, Texas. The Rebel army is represented as disbanded, and the Rebel navy in that section as reduced to a single vessel—a ram up the Red River.

It is said that only a few of the iron-clads will be kept in commission. The others will be laid up in Delaware River.

The gunboats on the Upper Tennessee River are to go into peace quarters at the ship-yard at Chattanooga.

Surgeon Wm. Whelan, chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, died at Washington on the 11th inst.

The Navy Department will sell at auction, on the 24th inst., 15 vessels of the Potomac flotilla.

The Gulf States.

New-Orleans advices of the 6th inst. state that an important clue to the cause of the late disastrous explosion at Mobile is thought to have been obtained. A man named Wall has been arrested at Mobile charged with being implicated. He states that he and two other men on the night previous to the explosion placed torpedoes between the buildings containing the powder; that the work was performed under the direction of a Rebel Major, who threatened them with instant death if they disobeyed or offered to resist; and that the Major afterwards lighted the fuse of the shell connected with the infernal arrangement. Torpedoes have also been discovered in the rooms of the Custom House, so arranged as to explode on opening the doors. Others were found concealed in the desks of the same building.

Our special correspondent with the blockading fleet off Galveston announces, under date of the 24th ult., that that city has again been surrendered to the Union forces. He says that for several days previous they heard firing from the outside forts, and supposed that they were practicing their guns in anticipation of a speedy attack by our forces. On the morning of the 24th ult., a small schooner was captured by the fleet, and from her was obtained the important information that the forts and batteries in and around Galveston were no longer manned. "The soldiers had left, all discipline had ceased, houses were being plundered, peaceable citizens attacked—there was a reign of terror in the city, and it was supposed throughout the State. The fleet immediately sailed up to the city and took possession.

A dispatch dated Mobile, June 1, says: "Ex-Gov. Moore, Cols. Gale and Pettus, and two printers, have been arrested and brought to this city. They are to be taken to Washington. Ex-Gov. Moore seized Mount Vernon Arsenal, Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, at the time Alabama seceded."

The tug-boat Dime, running between Natchez and Rodney, Miss., exploded her boiler on the morning of the 27th ult., killing the wheelsman and cook, and injuring the first engineer and fireman, the latter seriously. The boat was made a complete wreck.

Gen. Canby has hunted out and arrested the man who offered last Winter in an Alabama paper to be one of a certain number of persons to pay $1,000,000 for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and he is on his way, under guard, to this section of the country.

The steamers Poland and Idaho collided in Yazoo River on the 3d inst. The Poland was sunk and ten or twelve lives were lost. Morgan the Rebel, who last year shot Gen. Canby, has been arrested.

It is reported at Cairo, that Gov. Clark of Mississippi has been arrested and paroled until further orders.

Brownsville, Texas, was entered by our forces under Brig.-Gen. Brown, May 31. The Rebels, before leaving, sold their artillery to the Imperialists.

Kirby Smith has gone to take up his home in Mexico, carrying with him a large amount of money.

News from Washington.

[illegible] Washington on the 8th inst., preparatory to its disbandment. The Corps consisted of three divisions, nine brigades and 41 regiments, and consumed two hours in passing. The pavilion, occupied by the President, Secretary McCulloch, Secretary Stanton, Gens. Meade, Wright and Heintzelman, Admiral Davis and others, was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers as before. The Vermont Brigade, Brevet Major-Gen. L. A. Grant, was greatly admired for their fine appearance. Major-Gen. Casey, whose praise is worth having, says their marching was of a superior order, indicating excellent discipline, and that this was the only brigade that saluted the President correctly. These troops received a hearty welcome from the Vermonters, with Governor Smith at their head, who occupied a stand opposite the pavilion. The old New-Jersey Brigade also made a fine appearance, although their ranks were sadly thinned. The New-Jersey and Vermont brigades are the "crack brigades" of the Corps, and have earned an enviable reputation in the Army of the Potomac. A noticeable feature of the procession, also, was the 169th New-York, Col. A. N. McDonald. This regiment was the first to march into Petersburg. The 37th Massachusetts also attracted great attention and applause, as on the recent grander review. There were no colored soldiers in line to receive any portion of the popular homage for their bravery and fidelity. They have all been sent off to Texas.

A riot occurred on the 10th in Washington. It began by the lawless conduct of certain discharged soldiers, who undertook to destroy a few houses of ill fame and plunder the inmates. Some of these were occupied by negroes, and especially against the blacks did the rioters operate. They were put down by the military, but not until a great many persons had been badly hurt. It is said that one of the soldiers had his bowels ripped open, and that two or three others were shot. It is also reported that seven or eight colored people, who were attacked in their houses, were very badly hurt. The colored people fought bravely in self-defense, and revolvers were freely used on both sides. Dr. William Boyd, while endeavoring to quell the disturbance, was seriously injured by a soldier. Several arrests have been made.

The Russian and Spanish Ministers called upon Secretary Seward on the 10th to congratulate him on his recovery, and express, in the name of their respective Governments, the profound condolence and sympathy of the two great nations for the national loss sustained by the assassination of President Lincoln.

Mr. R. S. S. Andros has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department, and will proceed to the various reopened ports—Charleston, Savannah, Darien, Jacksonville, Mobile, &c.—with reference to the reëstablishment of the United States Custom-houses.

Attorney-General Speed has issued a circular to the effect that applicants for pardon under the "special" clause in the Amnesty Proclamation, must first take the oath and transmit the original with the application.

Gens. Ed. Johnson and P. T. Moore, A. O. P. Nicholson, Arnold, the Mayor of Savannah, Gen. J. R. Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works, and many other leading Rebels are applicants for pardon under the Amnesty Proclamation.

Dispatches received at the State Department announce that the Government of the Netherlands has formally rescinded the recognition of belligerent rights accorded to the Rebels.

A delegation of respectable colored men has arrived in Washington from Richmond to lay before the President a statement of their sufferings under the present *régime*.

Duff Green, the notorious Washingtonian, has returned from the South, and is an applicant for a special pardon before the President, his property being over $20,000.

The President authorizes the announcement that the White House will be open to the public every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of nine and three.

The Mayor of Savannah, accompanied by two members of the City Government, arrived in Washington on the 13th to confer with the President.

Virginia.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Norfolk have found indictments for treason against some forty well known Rebels—among them General Lee, Henry A. Wise, Governor Letcher, Extra Billy Smith, William N. McVeigh, formerly of Alexandria, David Funston, formerly of Alexandria, William B. Richards, jr., James Lyon, of Richmond, and Generals Breckinridge, Early and Kemper.

A Richmond paper of the 9th says that the following eminent citizens of Virginia have been invited to Richmond by the Governor, for the purpose of consultation on public affairs: The Hon. John Minor Botts of Culpeper; the Hon. Williams C. Wickham of Hanover; Charles L. Mosby, esq., of Lynchburg; B. Johnson Barbour, esq., of Orange; Judge Hunter Marshall of Charlotte; Alexander Rives, esq., of Albemarle.

Owing to the alleged appointment by Gov. Pierpont of several ex-Rebels to important positions, in violation of the Constitution, several meetings have been held by the loyal people of Alexandria to devise means for self-protection.

The Government is now said to be feeding 200,000 of the inhabitants of Virginia of all classes, white and black. 11,000 rations are daily issued to citizens in Richmond alone.

The Botts delegation from Virginia oppose all the measures of Gov. Pierpont, and claim that the new Constitution was formed by a convention of only 11 members.

Daniel R. Goodloe, one of the editors of *The Washington Chronicle*, has been appointed by the President as Marshal of the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. Lamon, resigned.

Ex-Gov. Smith of Virginia is said to have arrived in Richmond and reported to Gen. Halleck, who released him on parole.

To an interrogatory of Secretary Stanton Gen. Halleck replies that he knows nothing of any cruelties to negroes at Richmond.

It is now said that Gen. Terry will supersede Gen. Halleck at Richmond.

The Carolinas and Georgia.

Intelligence from all parts of North Carolina indicates the ready return of the people to their loyalty to the United States. Harmony, good will and obedience to the laws is the prevailing sentiment of all parties in North Carolina. The citizens of the different counties are establishing a home police system, for the purpose of maintaining order and suppressing depredations. The guerrilla warfare in North Carolina expired with the Rebellion. The prospects are that the movement to restore civil law, through the inauguration of a new State Government, will call out the largest vote ever cast in the State, so anxious are the people to return to peaceful pursuits. President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation is being well received by the people of the State; also the appointment of Mr. Holden as Provisional Governor.

We are once more in direct telegraph communication with Charleston, S. C. A telegram from that city on the 7th inst. says that Admiral Dahlgren's North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons are to be consolidated under Commodore Radford.

A terrible explosion took place at Chattanooga on the 10th, owing to a spark from a locomotive having fallen among the loose powder in the ordnance department. Several persons were killed and wounded. The Quartermaster's and Commissary's buildings also caught fire and were consumed. Loss $250,000.

It is suspected that the conflagration at Chattanooga was a resort of dishonest officials to cover up defective accounts.

Ex-Gov. Magrath of South Carolina reached Fortress Monroe on the 3d inst. It was reported there on the 6th that the officer having him in charge had received orders to return with him to Hilton Head. Former dispatches have announced his arrival at Washington.

The Hon. W. W. Boyce of South Carolina has received an unconditional pardon, accompanied by a friendly letter from the President.

Persons from Northern Georgia say that there is actual starvation in some parts of the State, more especially about Macon.

Tennessee and Kentucky.

On the 9th inst. a delegation of colored men from Kentucky called upon President Johnson, and earnestly besought him not to withdraw the declaration of martial law from Kentucky. They declare martial law to be the only protection vouchsafed colored people in that State. In their address the delegation called the attention of the President to a few of the laws of the State of Kentucky, which bear most cruelly on the colored people. By these laws they have no oath, no right of domicile, no right of locomotion, and no right of self-defense. A statute of Kentucky makes it a penal crime, with imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year, for any freeman of color, under any circumstances whatever, to pass into a free State, even although but for a moment. Any free man, not a native, found within her borders, is subject to the same penalty, and for the second offense shall be sold a slave for life. The delegation represent that Kentucky has contributed over 30,000 colored soldiers to put down the Rebellion, and they hope that the lavish expenditure of their blood will be carried to their credit in any political settlement of their native State. They think that if the Government should give up the State to the control of the civil authorities, there is not one of these soldiers who would not suffer all the grinding oppression of her most inhuman laws, if not in their own persons yet in the persons of their women and their mothers. In reply to this address, President Johnson took occasion to assure the colored men of Kentucky that they need have no apprehension as to their protection; that martial law would still continue in Kentucky, and that Gen. Palmer with an army would still be maintained there until Kentuckians should learn more truly their position and their duty to the nation.

A disastrous fire occurred in Nashville on the 10th inst., by which the large buildings used by the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments were destroyed, with an immense amount of property. The fire is supposed to have caught from the sparks of a locomotive which was on the track running lengthwise with the building. So great was the heat from the flame that approaches to the burning buildings were almost impossible. Two or three of the employés of the Quartermaster's Department are supposed to have perished in the flames. The destruction of Government property will amount to from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. Within the walls of the Quartermaster's building were stores sufficient to supply an army of 60,000 men for two years. The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at upward of $1,000,000. The building was the largest in the country, being 800 feet front and 200 feet deep. It was partitioned off by fire walls, which were suggested and built by Gen. J. L. Donaldson. By this precaution a large part of the building, 500 feet front, was saved from destruction.

The Tennessee Senate has passed a bill defining the qualifications of voters. It requires the usual qualifications of being a white male citizen of the United States of the age of 21, but excludes from voting, for at least six years after the passage of the act all those who at that time were aged 21, and were known to have given material or moral support to the Rebellion. Disloyal citizens who by this act are excluded from voting may, after the expiration of six years, make application to the courts for a restoration of the privileges of the elective franchise.

Marshal Stewart, a guerrilla, and a negro named Lewis, the murderer of Mr. McGrath, at Shelbyville, were executed at Louisville on Tuesday at the military prison.

A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly United States Senator from Tennessee, has addressed the President, praying for pardon and amnesty.

The boiler of a freight locomotive exploded at Frankfort, Ky., killing 6 persons and severely injuring 10 others.

New-York.

The troops from the lower part of this State are arriving in this city, and are being paid off at Hart's Island. The 5th, 7th 128th, 124th and detachments of the 73d and 95th New-York Regiments have already arrived at the Island. The 120th and 124th regiments were raised up the North River, and it is the impression that they have been sent up to the Island until the rolls are revised, when they will proceed home and be paid off. The barracks on the Island are capable of accommodating about 4,000 men in a comfortable manner. The 133d, and detachments of the 69th, 52d, 63d, and 88th New-York Regiments, arrived in this city on the 9th inst., and were sent to Hart's Island for the purpose of being paid off. On the 10th there arrived in this city the 119th, 123d and 150th New-York Regiments, over 200 men of the Irish Brigade, 62 men belonging to the 39th New-York Regiment, the 39th Massachusetts and the 68th Pennsylvania Regiments. The 10th New-York, 33d Massachusetts, 7th Rhode Island, 35th Massachusetts, 18th and 9th New-Hampshire Regiments reached this city on the 12th.

The judgment in the case of the New-York Tax Commissioner has been reversed by the Court of Appeals at Albany, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff; the judgment recites that the defendant has usurped the office of Tax Commissioner, that he be ousted therefrom, and that the relator is entitled to the office and its emoluments. In the case of The People ex rel. Williamson agt. Purser, the same judgment was rendered.

A Convention of American Israelites met in this city on the 11th inst. There were representative delegates from the principal cities of the Union. The Hon. Albert Cardozo was elected President of the Convention. A resolution was adopted recommending the adoption of proper measures to prevent the introduction of any religious matters into the Constitution of the United States.

The annual meeting of the Friends of Progress closed their session at Waterloo on the 4th inst. A chief feature of interest in the proceedings was the consideration and unanimous adoption of a memorial to the President, in favor of the full enfranchisement of the negro in the reconstruction of government at the South.

In the second day's shooting at the Sports[illegible] third day the first prize [illegible] Niagara Falls. The Hon. O. Archer of Palmyra was chosen President of the Convention.

The forty-fifth annual conference of the African Methodist churches of this State was commenced on the 8th inst. in Brooklyn, Bishop Alexander Wayman presiding.

The jury in the Westchester County Defalcation case have found a verdict against Henry Willard, late County Treasurer, and the securities upon his bond for $150,000, the full penalty of the bond.

The Oswego Canal is now fairly open for navigation, with seven feet depth of water. Canal boats passed the "High Dam" on the 8th inst.

New-England.

The fifth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society was held in Boston on the 7th inst. The meeting was very fully attended, and is regarded as the most successful one in the annals of the Society. Dr. W. E. Wright, Treasurer, and Dr. Joseph Jackson, Librarian, made their annual reports, which indicate a most prosperous condition of the Society. S. C. Ames, M. D., of Boston, was chosen President for the ensuing year. Delegates were appointed to the New-York and Pennsylvania Eclectic Societies. P. W. Allen, M. D., of Taunton delivered the annual address. His theme was "Professional Enthusiasm, its Uses and Effects," and was a production replete with learning, eloquence and enthusiasm. At a dinner given the members of the Society, Robert S. Newton, M. D., of New-York, delivered a pithy address in response to the sentiment, "The Pioneers of Eclectic Medicine, nature's closest students, independent in thought and action, may we never cease to emulate their illustrious example." The next Semi-Annual Meeting of the Society occurs on the second Wednesday in January, and the Annual Meeting on the first Wednesday of June, 1866, and will be held in Boston.

The National American Medical Association assembled in Boston on the 7th inst. The number of members registered were 616. Dr. C. C. Cox, Lieut.-Gov. of Maryland, offered a resolution expelling Dr. Ambrose A. Pallen from the Association for being associated with the Rebel Dr. Blackburn in the dastardly attempt to poison the water of the Croton Reservoir of this city. The resolution was adopted almost unanimously; but a protest against that action, signed by about 30 members of the Association, went upon the records. The evidence implicating Pallen was taken before the Military Commission for the trial of the conspirators in Washington. D. Humphrey Storer, M. D., of Massachusetts was chosen President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The Unitarian pulpit in Concord, N. H., was closed against the minister of the society, the Rev. J. L. Hatch, on the 11th inst., on account of his having, against warning, advocated the right of the freedmen to the elective franchise on the previous Sunday.

Political.

The first returns of the vote for and against the new Constitution of Missouri announced heavy majorities against it. In St. Louis County the majority against the Constitution was no less than 5,967, which, together with [illegible] heavy adverse majorities, in the strong Copperhead counties seemed to insure its defeat. Dispatches received from St. Louis on the 12th inst., state that returns from 71 Counties and part of the soldiers' vote leave [illegible] of the adoption of the Constitution by a dec[illegible] majority. Thirty two Counties yet to be heard from [illegible] expected to increase the majority to from 5,000 [illegible].

The New-Hampshire Legislature assembled at Concord on the [illegible] New-Hampshire House elected A. T. Pike, of Franklin, [illegible] A. Straw, of Manchester, was chosen [illegible] the Senate. Governor Smythe's message [illegible] to local affairs.

Major-Gen. [illegible] Rousseau, has been nominated in a [illegible] members of the Kentucky Legislature, as a [illegible] United States Senator.

An extra session [illegible] Virginia Legislature, called by Gov. [illegible] meet on the 15th inst. So says a Vir[illegible]

Domestic Miscellany.

The annual session of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church met at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 7th inst., over 130 members being present. The Rev. Anson Dubois of Schenectady was chosen President. The 33d Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions was presented through their Secretary, the Rev. Philip Peltz, and gave a lucid survey of the field of operations and the result of its labor. The Report of the Board of Domestic Missions was read by the Secretary, the Rev. George Talmadge, and also the reports of the Boards of Education, by the Rev. John L. Lee, and of the Board of Publication by the Rev. T. C. Strong, their respective Secretaries, all giving full statements of their operations. The reports of the Treasurers showed that their finances were in a healthy condition. A communication from the Classis of Schenectady was presented, praying for an amendment in the form of ordaining Elders and Deacons, so that it shall be done with the imposition of hands, and also that the ordination be omitted in case an Elder or Deacon be reëlected. There was also a special presentation of the subject of Romanism by the Rev. Thos. C. Strong, with a detail of the action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church respecting the subject. The Rev. Theodore Monod appeared and was welcomed by the Synod as the Representative of the Free Evangelical Churches of France. Resolutions were adopted returning thanks to God for the suppression of the Rebellion, pledging the utmost exertions for the amelioration of the condition of the Freedmen, and counseling the largest possible exercise of clemency toward deluded and repentant Rebels.

Gen. Sherman arrived at Chicago on the 7th inst., and was warmly received. He was welcomed to the Sanitary Fair by Mayor Rice. General Sherman made a brief speech in reply. A great crowd was in attendance. Lieut.-Gen. Grant arrived at Chicago on the 10th inst. He was met at the Depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad by the Mayor, the Common Council, the Board of Trade, a band of music, a military escort, Gen. Hooker and staff, and thousands of citizens. His reception was the grandest ovation ever paid by Chicago to any living man. He was escorted to the Sanitary Fair building on horseback and was there met by thousands of people who greeted him with deafening shouts. The ladies showered bouquets along his path. Gen. Hooker made the welcoming speech and Gen. Grant bowed his compliments but said he made no speeches and called on ex-Gov. Yates to speak for him. Gov. Yates spoke briefly and eloquently. Gen. Sherman being on the stand was called out and said a few words. The Fair is well attended. The week's receipts thus far are $165,000. Gen. Grant was to leave on the 12th for Washington.

A New-Orleans paper says that a number of the most prominent Generals and Engineers of the Confederate armies, contemplate going to Brazil, where they expect to find a more independent home and better employment for their skill and talent. The same movement is contemplated by officers and engineers of the Confederate navy, with whom, personally acquainted as they are with the Brazilian shores, the idea probably originated. Some of the officers are apprehensive for the future because they formerly belonged to the [illegible]

[illegible] able attendance, [illegible] acter. On the 7th inst., there was a steeple-chase, which is a novel feature on the American turf, there never having been one of a similar character on this continent before. The course was about three miles in length, two of which were over a "fair hunting country, with 27 jumps." Nearly 20,000 people witnessed the race, in which four Canadian horses alone appeared. On the second day there was a grand hurdle race, which was witnessed by admiring thousands.

A serious railway accident occurred near Washington on the 13th. Two trains, one filled with soldiers, collided, killing six and more or less severely wounding from thirty to forty others. One of the conductors is said to be to blame. The wounded, many fatally, were at once conveyed in ambulances to Douglass Hospital.

For the present the extent of the Government business over the southern telegraphic wires suspends the arrangements for opening the lines to the public. Active efforts are making to increase the telegraph facilities, so as to increase prompt dispatch to all business to or from the South.

From all the States and from Canada we learn that the growing crops never gave a greater promise. The wheat and hay crops in particular are represented to be greatly beyond the common average. The intelligence from all parts of Pennsylvania is of similar import.

Government is reopening post-offices in the lately rebellious States as fast as postal facilities can be furnished and loyal postmasters found. During the past month two post-offices have been reopened in Maryland, five in Western Virginia, seven in Kentucky, and fourteen in Tennessee.

It is authoritatively announced that the President has ordered a suspension of the sales of Rebel landed property for the non-payment of direct taxes, in Tennessee. There are reasons for believing that this policy will be extended to all the Southern States.

No reply has yet been received to the formal demand of our Government for the surrender of the Rebel Ram Stonewall, as the Cuban authorities must, of course, refer the question to the Spanish Government at Madrid and await instructions.

National currency was issued last week to National Banks to the amount of $2,464,845. Total issue, $137,772,705. Forty-three millions only of National currency remain to be distributed among the State banks.

The Indians attacked a Mormon train at North Platte crossing, and at Eagle Creek Station on the overland route recently, killing and wounding all the stock-tenders and soldiers. Gen. Conner has sent troops out to keep the mail-route open.

A steamer plying between Augusta and Savannah was destroyed by fire on the 25th of May, fifteen miles below Augusta, involving a loss of over twenty lives and 150 bales of cotton.

Speaker Colfax and party arrived at Salt Lake on the 11th inst. A meeting of 3,000 people was addressed by Mr. Colfax and others on the night of the 12th. The party will remain until Monday next.

On the 6th instant a building in Cincinnati, used as an armory by the National Guards, suddenly fell, instantly killing three and fatally injuring four persons.

The miners of Nevada and Montana have driven away all the Chinese who had emigrated to those localities.

At the burning of a drug store in Chicago on the 6th three firemen were killed and four severely injured by a falling wall.

The shackles have been removed from Jefferson Davis. His suit of Rebel gray has been exchanged for one of black, and he is now permitted more freedom.

Information has been received of the safe arrival of Benjamin, the Rebel Secretary of State, under the shadow of the British lion, at Bermuda.

Delaney, the bounty broker who was proved to have made over $100,000, has been unconditionally pardoned by the President.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

By the arrival of the Peruvian we have five days later news from Europe.

The Emperor Napoleon has visited Prince Napoleon with unsparing and public censure for the speech which the Prince lately delivered at Ajaccio. Immediately after the publication of this letter, Prince Napoleon resigned his posts of Vice-President of the Privy Council and President of the Commission of the Universal Exhibition.

In the English House of Commons Lord Palmerston in reply to Mr. Lefevre, said that a claim for compensation on account of the depredations of the Southern cruisers had been presented to the Government since the accession of President Johnson, but he was unable to state whether the instructions had been given by President Johnson or by his predecessor, Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Layard said, in reply to Mr. Forster, that no "fresh" claims had been presented.

The manufacture of the Atlantic telegraph cable was completed on Monday, May 29. No time will, of course, be lost in getting the final installment of the cable on board the Great Eastern, which is expected to start early in July.

By the Scotia, which arrived here on the 13th, we have two days' later news from Europe.

The Canadian mission to England has thus far not been successful. Mr. Cardwell stated in the House of Commons that the conference between the Government and the Canadian delegates had not been brought to a close. The Princess of Wales has been safely delivered of a son.

The Austrian Government has convoked the Diet of Gratia, Sclavonia, and Dalmatia. The provinces have hitherto not been represented in the Council of the Empire.

The French Government has prohibited the two sous subscription started to present Mrs. Lincoln with a medal. The subscriptions in the provinces have been seized by the Gensdarmerie. *La Patrie* denies, by authority, the statement that Gen. Bourbaki would be sent to Mexico with 10,000 men. *La Presse* denies that Prince Napoleon has any intention of quitting France.

South America.

By an arrival from Buenos Ayres, bringing dates to the 27th of April, we learn that the forces of Paraguay had invaded Corrientes, one of the Provinces or States of the Argentine Republic, and had surprised and captured two armed steamers of the latter Government on the River Parana. The invasion was made without notice, and in direct opposition to article eight of the treaty between the two Governments, by which it was formally agreed that, should any cause of war spring up between the Governments, six months notice should be given before any overt act of hostility should be committed. In the capture of one of the steamers, called the Twenty-fifth of May, all the officers and crew, numbering about 50 men, were, with the exception of five or six who jumped overboard, killed, it is alleged, in cold blood. War now exists between Paraguay on the one hand and Brazil, the Argentine Republic and the Uruguay on the other. Paraguay has a population of about 1,300,000, and though nominally a republic is in fact an absolute despotism, the so-called President, Francisco Solano Lopez, following in the footsteps of his father, who was a fit successor of the Dictator Francia. The army is nominally 60,000 men and the navy consists of twelve river steamers. The three Governments united against Paraguay have a population of about 9,000,000, with a navy of ninety sailing and steam vessels, chiefly Brazilian, and including some two or three iron-clads. Additional items, perhaps of interest, are that the Argentine Republic had sent N. de la Riestra to England to arrange for a loan of £1,500,000 sterling.

Rio advices of May 10 state that a triple alliance has been signed between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic. Twenty thousand men have been sent against Paraguay. The Brazilian fleet has [illegible] war against Paraguay. President Mitre, on receiving the news of the wanton invasion of the Argentine Republic, issued a proclamation to his "fellow countrymen" summoning them to their posts as citizen-soldiers. According to the press of Buenos Ayres, the proclamation has been received with enthusiasm, and all political parties are said to be united in a determination to support the Government. The Republic is declared in a state of siege. Gen. Urquiza is named to command a vanguard of 5,000 Entre Rian troops and at once march into Corrientes. Gen. Caceres is to command the contingent of Corrientes. Two battalions of infantry, one of artillery, and the Foreign Legion, are ordered to Palermo, en route for Corrientes. Governor Saavedra has offered President Mitre 8,000,000 mls. and promised him all the resources of the province in support of the national war. President Mitre will be Commander-in-Chief, and he has stated that Gen. Flores will also join the army in person. President Lopez of Paraguay has invaded Corrientes with 26,000 men, under the supposed command of General Robles. The Expedition to Matto Grosso has been probably abandoned, having attained its chief object of seizing all the important places in the Upper Paraguay. If Lopez has further ideas in Corrientes than carrying off cattle, he may make a dash toward Entre-Rios to seize the Armstrong guns and important arsenal at Ca'á, and the rapidity and force of his expeditions warrant the idea of temporary victories. The first movement of the Allies will be to detach Gen. Urquiza with 10,000 cavalry of Entre-Rios and Corrientes to hold the invader in check, and in the beginning of May this force may be able to establish its headquarters on the River Corrientes. The second step will be the formation of Mitre's grand army: the rendezvous Entre-Rios, and date of assembly about the 1st of June. It will take at least two months to muster a force as large as the invading army.

Prof. Agassiz and his party arrived safely at Rio de Janeiro on the 22d of April, and were most kindly received.

Cuba.

Admiral Godon has arrived at Hampton Roads from Havana with his iron-clads. In a dispatch to the Navy Department he describes the visit of the Captain-General of Cuba to the fleet. He states that the Stonewall compares very unfavorably with our own iron-clads, and that the Monadnock alone is her superior in every respect. In the Admiral's report he incloses a letter from M. F. Maury, formerly of our navy, but lately a Rebel pirate, in which he acknowledges the failure of the Rebellion, and asks the privilege of surrendering himself on the terms granted Gen. Lee and his army.

Mexico.

Official news from Acapulco, dated the 9th of May, embraces the following intelligence, which was suppressed in the despatches sent through French sources from Havana. Gen. Regules with a part of the first division of the Central National Army of Mexico attacked the city of Tacambaro in the State of Michoacan on the the 11th of April, and took it by storm, capturing all the garrison, including 200 Belgians, together with their ammunition, artillery, etc. A few days before the National forces captured a train with supplies and ammunition sent from Morelia to Pascuaro and defeated the French forces at Purnandiro, Coitso and Zinapearo, all in the State of Michoacan. Gen. Ortega, the commander-in-chief of the center, had taken the field, having recovered from his wounds.

Hayti.

Later advices from Hayti state that the insurrection had not yet been suppressed. There had been some fighting near Gonaives, and it was thought the National troops would abandon that place and fall back upon St. Marie. President Geffrard was making great exertions in forwarding troops from Port au Prince and neighboring towns.

Japan.

The Tycoon of Japan has announced that he prefers paying the indemnity stipulated for by the Convention to opening the inland sea of Simonosaki.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

TENDERNESS TO CRIMINALS.

From The N. Y. Times.

The extreme tenderness of THE TRIBUNE for Rebel chiefs will not fail to attract the attention of, if it does not even surprise, its own readers, the more especially as its sensibilities have not been so keenly alive in behalf of others who have incurred and suffered the death penalty. We do not remember that the hanging of Kennedy, an instrument of those chiefs, provoked its remonstrance. Why, as the testimony upon the pending trials bears heavily upon Davis, Thompson, Clay and Sanders, THE TRIBUNE should labor to shield all conspirators and assassins from the penalty which the law provides, we are at a loss to conjecture. Is it because the editor was associated with some of these men in negotiations for peace? Or is he anxious for their coöperation in effecting "great social and political ameliorations?"

Quite willing to abide the results reached by military or judicial tribunals, submitting dutifully to their justice and judgments, we are unable to share in a solicitude, or participate in a philanthropy, which exempts from merited punishment, however severe, men who authorized and organized conspiracies and raids which subjected St. Albans to robbery and murder, the City of New-York to the incendiary's torch, Newbern to a pestilence, Secretary Seward to the bowie-knife, and President Lincoln to assassination.

—*The Times* utters the above with a perfect knowledge that it grossly misrepresents us. We have never intimated a wish or hope that any one charged with assassination, or arson, or poisoning, or willfully disseminating pestilence, or "robbery and murder," should not be tried therefor, and, if found guilty, sentenced and punished. On the contrary, we have done our best to elicit, bring to the notice of the proper authorities, and spread before the public, all possible evidence tending to fasten these crimes on those who have perpetrated them. If any of those who have been officially charged with conspiring to assassinate President Lincoln shall evade or be denied a trial on that charge, it shall not be *our* fault.

It is very true that we greatly prefer—since (as *The Times* truly observes) "All the nations of the earth, and the whole family of Man, are now in a state of profound peace"—that the accused should be arraigned before tribunals known to and created by the laws of our country, but, above all, that they should be tried openly and in the eye of the public. Secret trials are objectionable, and, if ever necessary, cannot be in a state of profound peace. But whoever insinuates that we have sought or wished to shield assassins, or other violators of the laws of civilized warfare, from fair trial and just punishment virtually confesses that he seeks ends inconsistent with Honesty and Truth.

Trying and hanging for treason simply those defeated in our late contest, we do *not* believe in; not only because we hold that nine-tenths of the worst and most guilty of them are shielded from such trial by a fair construction of the terms of capitulation proposed by Lieut.-Gen. Grant and accepted by Gen. Lee (for what veteran army ever yet gave up its weapons in order to be tried and punished for treason?) but because we are most anxious to hasten and perfect the establishment of Peace and Good Will between the North and the South, between White and Black, and we painfully feel that trying and hanging men for simple treason—now that the Rebellion has utterly collapsed and exploded—would tend to embitter, to exasperate, and to render the ex-Rebels unanimously, inflexibly hostile to any concession of political rights to their late slaves. In short, we feel that hanging men for treason merely—now that Peace is restored on the basis of Reunion—would tend to fix Four Millions of loyal Americans permanently in a state of political impotence and semi-vassalage; while we hope, by a contrary policy, to pave the way to a partial and ultimately thorough recognition of their rights as men and citizens.

All this, we trust, is consistent with "sensibility," "philanthropy," and even "tenderness," if *The Times* will have it so, but not especially for "criminals." We regard the emancipation of Four Millions of our countrymen from the fearful burdens of prejudice, disfranchisement, ridicule and hatred, under which they still suffer notwithstanding the sudden overthrow of chattel Slavery, as the noblest and most important work still incumbent on the Republic—as important for the White as the Black, the North as the South. We must unlearn as a people our contempt and scorn of one-eighth of our countrymen before we can be truly great, truly united, or truly safe. This end we believe we promote by opposing executions for treason. This may be a very shallow and mistaken view; but that we hold it *The Times* does not doubt. Its soundness we leave to the test of Time.

We are proud of the fact that no conspicuous Abolitionist in those days when Abolition was generally odious and execrated is now an advocate of hanging for simple treason; while, on the other hand, we recognize none of the present advocates of hanging as, even now, especially anxious that the Blacks shall be recognized by our constitutions and laws as entitled to the common rights of manhood. On the contrary, most of those who clamor for physical demonstrations that Treason is a crime, to be punished like Murder or Arson, seem generally willing that "the nigger" shall take his chance in the "reconstructed" States, with Whites as the only reconstructors, and the ex-Rebels embittered by the executions of their chiefs for treason. Now, these ex-Rebels *will vote*—it is childish to talk of preventing them, as the Virginia experiment has shown—and they will rule, too, if the Blacks are not enfranchised. As a party, they will be strengthened as well as embittered by every one of their chiefs who may be executed for simple treason. And, since the South is likely to be given up to their rule, it becomes Abolitionists to take care that these rulers do not find in the friends of the Blacks their own most vindictive and sanguinary foes.

So much for our special reasons for activity and earnestness in opposition to hanging for defeated and now impotent treason. But we believe History, Authority and Reason, as well as Humanity, forbid such hanging on general grounds. We do not much favor killing in cold blood any how, though we do not on that account hold that legal penalties, fairly incurred, shall remain unexecuted. In the case in point, however, there are special reasons for not hanging, which seem to us of transcendent gravity, and which we trust will not be overborne.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

From every side, in spite of the usual dullness of the season, we have evidences of reviving and improving Commerce. There are far more of Cotton and other staples in the late Rebel districts than was supposed; and the scarcity of Food tends to hasten rather than retard their transmission to market. Lack of draft animals, and of currency, of merchants and mercantile machinery, falling rivers, broken railroads, &c., &c., will for a time keep back large quantities; but money and enterprise will go wherever there is good promise of reward; and neither greenbacks nor substantial fabrics can now be much better employed than in buying Southern products. So little Cotton is growing this year that the staple is quite as likely to be higher as lower a year hence; hence it is very generally bought and sold without apprehension. And the South is so bare of the first necessaries of life that very little will remain long in the hands of planters after they shall have been offered a fair price for it. Then guerrillas are proving a harmless bugbear, and boats are running wherever the depth of water suffices, in unwonted freedom from apprehension of shot or shell. The country is rapidly settling into the quiet ways of Peace; though the gulf which yawns between the ex-slaveholders and their late chattels is but partially bridged. Doubtless, many thousands of negroes are fleeing from plantations and herding in cities who might far better have remained; but many planters have made no effort to retain them, and a sore experience impels them to believe that any change must be an improvement. They cannot realize that their freedom is assured while they remain where they have been slaves; they do not believe they will be paid in the future by him who has paid them nothing in the past. Hence wide-spread idleness and misery. Yet we believe these are silently abating—that every day sees thousands more of Blacks settling to work for wages, whether for their old masters or others; and that more will be produced this season than seems to be generally anticipated. For every one out of place attracts attention: he drifts into some city, where he is pitied or cursed and written about; while the thousands who are quietly at work provoke no observation. Hence we have faith that the South will do better this year than is anticipated, and better and better for some years to come.

Yet we write to protest and warn against Overtrading—that is, Overbuying—and more especially against a revival of the inflated bubble of Mercantile Credit which has so often collapsed disastrously. We protest against the incurring of debts when Specie is at a premium of 37@8 per cent., to be paid (very probably) when that premium is reduced more than half, or altogether wiped out. He who borrows or buys on credit when $13,000 in currency will not buy $10,000 in coin rushes on hazards which one worthy of trust will generally avoid. He shows himself unworthy of credit who at such a time is eager to run into debt.

Our armies are being rapidly disbanded and returning to productive industry; but we shall not thence have much addition to this year's harvest. Our coal mines, furnaces, &c., are largely paralyzed by the sudden and great decline of prices and the alleged inability of the owners longer to pay the wages demanded by their laborers. Our factories have in good part been stopped by the high prices of the staples they consumed, and they cannot all be put again in operation at once. To reabsorb One Million of our young men into the channels of Productive Industry is at best a work of time. Meanwhile, our Imports are very large; our Foreign Debt heavy; the weekly drain of specie to settle balances is at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum. If, now, every youngster or ex-bankrupt who chooses is enabled to buy a stock of goods on credit and start or fill up a store, we shall soon be brought up by a disastrous crash.

Pay Down is the sheet anchor of our National and individual safety. Let our importers buy no more goods than they can pay down for, and sell to none but those who covet and abide the same wholesome test. Let our retailers buy and sell on the same basis; and let our consumers resolve to do without goods until able to pay for them. A general adherence to this rule will carry us safely over to ampler harvests and better times, and enable us to resume Specie Payment at an early day. We do not need half so many traders as we usually have; we can throw the surplus into Productive Industry by a general adherence to Cash Payment. All sound interests, all honest instincts, should unite in enforcing the policy of Pay as You Go. Let us have but one creditor—our country; let the National Debt be the People's savings-bank; let us discourage all manner of gambling, extravagance, and highflying speculation; and let us all realize that the path to Prosperity lies through general frugality and a vast increase of Production. There is no other rule of business so sound, so wholesome, as Pay as You Go.

TEXAS.

The Picayune (New-Orleans) has not been eager to give reports favorable to the Union cause, so we may fully credit its statement that ex-President Ashbel Smith and another eminent citizen of Texas, having been deputed by their fellow-citizens, have reached New-Orleans from Houston, charged with the duty of announcing the collapse of the Rebellion in the "Lone Star," and urging Uncle Sam to send down authority and force to take charge of that "wayward sister," who seems to be in a decidedly bad way. Kirby Smith's surrender was not known at Galveston when these "commissioners" left; indeed, it was supposed there that he had determined to "fight on, fight ever;" but the Texans had had enough, and they were fully resolved on saying so. Indeed, the soldiering part of them had become so thoroughly disgusted with the whole business that they were deserting uncontrollably, roaming in bands whithersoever they would, and appropriating whatever they fancied Confederate property that they could lay their hands on. A little of this sufficed the forehanded Texans, who, thereupon sent their envoys to New-Orleans to solicit protection as aforesaid. So our expedition now steaming for Texas will be received with enthusiasm, alike by the Whites whom it will rescue from anarchy and the Blacks whom it will deliver from a hated bondage.

—Texas was never Rebel at heart. Her Democratic politicians, blacklegs and negro-traders (three designations, in many instances, for the same person) carried her out of the Union at the point of the Bowie-knife, against the judgment and instincts of her industrious, thrifty classes. Counties wherein three-fourths of the Whites were loyal were made to count on the side of Secession. The political and other blacklegs gave their neighbors but this alternative, "Fight the North across the Potomac, the Ohio, the Missouri, or fight us across the street;" and too many of the better class succumbed to a rule which in their hearts they loathed. The killing of Unionists for their Unionism had been commenced here before Mr. Lincoln's first election as President. Had Sam Houston been twenty years younger, the State might have been saved: when he faltered, being Governor, all was lost. But Texas has had a lesson which will last her for at least a couple of centuries.

A REVOLUTION IN MINING.

Gold and Silver are very good things to have, provided they can be used; but Robinson Crusoe would have gladly swopped his lump of the yellow ore, a lump as big as his head, for its weight in tenpenny nails, simply because it was useless for his purposes. Gold and silver, whether in big lumps or little, add nothing to the wealth of a country, beyond a certain point, if to bring them into use costs more than they are worth. Our mineral wealth, enormous as it is, has these limits: first, that only a certain portion of it can be made available because of the cost of separating the precious metals from the ore; and, secondly, that a still larger portion is of no value, since they cannot be separated at all. Any process which shall cheapen the extraction of gold and silver from their ores, will add immensely to our national means, and if it can effectually unlock those that are not now reached at all, a large source of wealth is opened to us of incalculable value. Dr. J. C. Ayer, the well-known chemist of New-England, has recently hit upon a method of disintegration and desulphurization of ores, which, if it does all that is promised of it, will make not only the fortune of those who are connected with him in the ownership of the patents, but add largely to the wealth of the Nation itself. If this method shall prove successful we are about to witness a revolution in mining which will add so to our national resources as to make not only the payment of the public debt an easy matter, but which will influence the commerce of the world.

It is claimed for this new process that it is effectual in the disintegration and desulphurization of rock and ores by the application of liquid or liquid solutions while in a heated state. The rock or ore is rendered soft and friable and may be easily reduced to powder, while the volatile metals are, at the same time, expelled and the base metals oxydized. This leaves the gold and silver free for amalgamation.

By the ordinary method of grinding and stamping rock, the gold therein contained is so comminuted, that a large portion of it eludes the mercury and is lost. However finely the rock be pulverized, it is found, under the microscope, to be merely split into pieces or chips of stone, each of which contains gold within itself, beyond the reach of mercury, and which is, of course, lost. In the one case the metal is lost because it is itself ground and reduced too fine to be obtained; in the other, because it is not released at all. No successful method of overcoming these difficulties has hitherto been discovered, and, consequently, under the system of extraction now in use, miners only get about one-third of the gold therein contained.

Dr. Ayer's process appears to obviate these difficulties, for while it aggregates the precious metals into globules, by the natural action of heat, it destroys the molecular adhesion of the integral particles of the stone, rendering it friable like chalk. It, in fact, disintegrates the rock into its atoms, so that it may be easily rubbed up into powder. So effectual is the atomic separation that flint glass, or the hardest quartz or agate is made to absorb water like a sponge. Hence it is claimed that ores, treated by it, yield nearly all the precious metals they contain (over 90 per cent) for the usual means of extraction. The process not only destroys the rock without dividing the gold and silver, but also expels, by chemical action, any volatile metals, such as arsenic, antimony or bismuth, whose presence forbids amalgamation by mercury; while if sulphurets are present, the oxygen of the decomposed water, used in the process, unites with the base metals, which remain as oxydes, and the sulphur, uniting with the hydrogen, goes off in clouds as sulphureted hydrogen. Hence mines that have been abandoned because they could not although rich be profitably worked, for any of the above reasons, may now afford a munificent return, and even the "tailings" of the working mines yield more gold than has hitherto been obtained from the mines themselves by the old method. Highly sulphureted ores are frequently among the richest that are found, but they have been nearly worthless, in consequence of the insuperable difficulties of extracting the metals from them. Now those difficulties appear to be wholly removed—difficulties which have locked within the rocks an untold amount of bullion. The great points gained, then, are:

1. The integral sep[illegible]tion of stone into its atoms, which grindi[illegible]amping or pulverizing, can but imperfectly [illegible]mplish.
2. Desulphurizat[illegible] sulphureted rocks and ores, and their pur[illegible]n from contaminating metals.
3. Expulsion o[illegible]olatile metals.
4. Oxydizatio[illegible] base metals and separation therefrom [illegible]recious metals held in combination.

And, these [illegible]ed, it is estimated that the process [illegible] working average, say, from eighty [illegible]cent of the precious metals contained in any kind of rock or ore, and not less than twice as much as is obtained by any method now in use. But beside this there is an immense saving in the expense of mining, as the costly machinery and power for stamping are dispensed with, and the apparatus required is cheap, and may be built anywhere. The following estimate is made:

The average cost of stamping machinery at the mines is $1,000 per stamp. (One stamp can pulverize about one ton per day.)

The average cost of machinery to stamp 100 tuns per day	$100,000
The average cost of furnaces to disintegrate and desulphurize 100 tuns per day	20,000
Saving by this process, of capital invested, for 100 tuns per day	$80,000
Assuming that 100 tuns of ore are worked daily, containing $100 per tun, they would yield by the stamp process, say 30 per cent	3,000
The same amount by this process, say 80 per cent	8,000
Daily difference in favor of this process	5,000

Thus, on an amount of 100 tuns per day, there is not only the saving of $80,000 in the first investment, but also a daily saving of $5,000 in the yield.

The results arrived at so far have been attained through a course of careful experiments upon considerable quantities of rock, and to the perfect success of these Dr. Hayes, the State Assayer and Mineralogist of Massachusetts, Professor Silliman of Yale College, and Professor Torrey, U. S. Assayer of the Mint in this city, testify in the most unqualified manner. Whether the same results will be reached by practical application of the process on a larger scale at the mines, remains, of course, to be seen. So great is the confidence felt in it, however, among capitalists and practical men, that a company has been formed in this city, under the title of the "Chemical Gold and Silver Ore Reducing Company," of which Major Gen. Butler is President, and other substantial men Trustees.

At their office, No. 64 Broadway, they offer their discovery to the public, and their stock and royalties for sale.

The subject is attracting, we understand, a good deal of attention among those interested in mining. Its importance can hardly be overestimated, if no unforeseen obstacle shall be developed in the practical operations of the process.

If this invention can accomplish what appears to be fairly claimed for it, viz., that it more than doubles the yield of the precious metals from their ores, at a reduced cost of extraction, then it is not a wild prediction that within five years our mining interests will have so extended and developed themselves that this increase alone upon their product will pay the interest of our National Debt. By one of the singular coincidences which seem too pertinent for chance, Petroleum came in when Cotton failed to balance our exchanges with the world; and may we not reverently believe that the unlocking of the exhaustless treasures which our rocks contain, when we are called to pay the immense cost of eradicating our great national sin, is the timely gift of an overruling Providence. Surely our history is showing that, with nations as individuals,

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we will."

SPEECH-MAKING.

Brevity is the soul of wit. This means, either that a man who has nothing to say will simply say nothing, or that a witty man will not drown a drop of meaning in an ocean of words. Here are two speeches made by Gen. Grant on recent occasions in this city:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have never been accustomed to speaking in public, and do not speak now. I think that I am now too old to learn. I thank you—thank you deeply for these many manifestations of your esteem, and only wish that I had deserved them better. I can say nothing more than this—I thank you.

The next is more excellent still:

GENTLEMEN AND SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT: I am very much obliged, and am very much obliged to you for this reception.

Demosthenes could not have spoken better. In truth, we do not think that Demosthenes could have spoken so well. He would, at the briefest, have made a little oration rhetorically constructed, consuming at least thirty minutes of time, and occupying next morning an entire column in this sorely crowded newspaper. To Gen. Grant we hereby return our heartfelt thanks. To use his own eloquent language, "we are very much obliged to him." He had us at his mercy—never a city which he had captured was more so. If it had pleased him to speak ten hours, and to have uttered words enough to fill, when phonographed and written out, and put in type, and arranged in columns, two pages of THE TRIBUNE, we should have been miserably incapable of saying "No." We should have been swamped, and bothered, and put to our trumps at 3 o'clock in the morning. We should have been forced, in agony of spirit, to leave unprinted that which importunately demanded printing; and what between the Speech and the report of the Assassination Trial, and the reckless effort to make square inches equal in area to square feet, and the exasperating attitudinosity of the thermometer, we should have had a new and not over-pleasant lesson in the great art of earning our bread by the sweat of our brow. Some orators we could have quietly snubbed off with what the reporters call "A sketch;" but the imperious public would have expected Gen. Grant at full length, as indeed it now has him—the said length, thank the stars! being deliciously inconsiderable.

For protracted speeches we do not believe the American people care so much as is generally supposed. They submit martyr-like, it is true, to the infliction of unlimited long-windedness, and rather than else think that it is religious to bear it without groaning, just as the Puritan congregations suffered without a sigh, and with only brief and occasional somnolency, to the "sixteenthly" of a sermon; but who has not experienced the thrill of relief running like magnetism through a packed audience, when a verbose lecturer has fairly floundered to his finis, and read the last page of his corpulent manuscript? In a political meeting there are subsidiary consolations—you can smoke, you can talk with your neighbor, if of a potatory disposition you can take something, and if fairly blown, you can walk quietly home to the silent sheets. It must be a source of inward satisfaction to a conscientious man like Gen. Grant that he did not return evil for good—that he did not remorselessly bore the kindly-hearted crowd, that he did not invade the columns of the morning newspapers, and that his breakfast next morning was not turned into dust and ashes by his own blunders or those of his reporters.

It will, we think, astonish the reader if he will philosophically consider the rarity of the occasions which demand prolonged elocution. There are, it is true, topics financial, ecclesiastical or legal, which cannot be adequately treated in ten minutes; but when the purpose of the speaker is simply to animate, to congratulate or to confirm opinion already entertained, the more quickly the work is done, the better it will be done. The main evil in Congress and elsewhere is speech-making for the sake of making a speech, not intended to change votes or to alter the current of sentiment, a thing rarely occurring in legislative bodies, but to be printed in the newspapers and sent in the shape of a pamphlet to a constituency not one in five of which will ever read it. True debate is sharp, short and colloquial, and the business of Congress is to pass laws with just so much of debate as may be needful for their full comprehension by the members and the public. But we must not fall into the tediousness which we condemn. We thank Gen. Grant for his great service to the neglected cause of point and purpose; and end by assuring him that no sensible man thinks the worse of him because he is simply a soldier, and not a fluent public talker.

HOW TO PAY THE DEBT.

We anticipate one good effect from the proposition to pay off the National Debt by subscription. The people will come to look at the great debt and see what it is, and how it will affect the country, and what prospect there is of its being paid. It is no longer a political bugaboo to affright the souls of fearful citizens. The newspapers most anxious to parade this fancy scheme have heretofore made themselves memorable by a chronic skepticism as to the real extent of the debt and the Nation's capacity for payment. Their sudden conversion is a good thing in itself; and, whenever we have such doubts thrown at us again, we can refer to these subscription lists to show how deeply the confidence of our cavilers had been formerly fixed.

Before we go into any empirical schemes, let us look at this debt for a moment and see what it is, and how it can best be met and paid.

I. The National Debt is supposed to be the extraordinary expenses incurred by a state of war—the payment of soldiers and seamen, the purchase of guns, provisions and clothing, the cost of ships and transportation. A great portion of that debt has merely been absorbed from the country to be rained down upon it in another shape.

II. The accumulation of this debt will cease when its causes are removed. The cessation of the war has, it is estimated, loosened this accumulating process to the extent of a million dollars a day. We still have a large armament; we are sending fleets and troops to different points; we are giving real generals [illegible] commands and ornamental staffs. Therefore, the accumulation continues, although at a smaller ratio.

III. To prevent this accumulation of obligations, let us reduce our expenses to at least one-half of our receipts. Let us adopt Mr. Micawber's maxim: "Income twenty-one shillings, expenditure twenty; result—happiness. Income twenty shillings, expenditure twenty-one; result—misery." The war will leave us unavoidable debts in the way of pensions and bounties, claims for losses, injured commercial and manufacturing interests. But the fancy part of war should be abolished. If a newspaper correspondent sends some hasty news, or a Copperhead Congressman talks treason, or a giddy woman makes love to a Rebel raider, let the constable and a common jury settle the business with them. There is no necessity for a half-dozen generals with salary, rations, servants, horses and quarters all paid for, to be assigned to such work, particularly when the demand for good, stout, able-bodied generals and privates is so great in our Western Territories. There is a military court in Philadelphia, now trying a contractor, which in this one case has no doubt cost the Government more than the alleged amount of the accused's peculations. Put an end to this business, and thus take one step toward paying the National Debt.

IV. We are about to send a vast fleet ("sixty ships" according to some) to spend three years in European ports. This fleet, at the very least calculation, will cost the Government a hundred thousand dollars a day. We understand it is to show Europe what a great country we are, and how well we look after thrashing the Rebels. This is not a new feeling. When Heenan fought Sayers, he traveled through England and the United States, to show how well he looked after his thumping. But we, a nation, should certainly come out of this war with feelings something different from those of Mr. Heenan. If we must make an exhibition of our strength to Europe, let us send Lee and Beauregard and Cobb, and the captured Governors, and even Davis with his skirts. Europe is satisfied with that she has seen; and we cannot help her powers of observation by gratifying the vanity of certain naval commanders. Put these ships out of commission; give the meritorious regular officers half-pay and opportunity to go into other professions, and let the seamen have a chance to enter the needy merchant service. This will be a second step toward the payment of the National Debt.

V. Having done this, let the colored Unionist—the man who has done so well with the bullet—have an opportunity of showing what he can do with the ballot. His bullet has served us in war; his ballot will reconstruct the South. Give him the right to vote, and Wells may come back from Texas, Thomas may be recalled from Virginia, Canby will be found unnecessary at New-Orleans; for no longer will the sword be required to sustain the Union minority against a conquered but still earnest and insidious majority. Give him this right, and the Union minority becomes a majority, the Southern armies of occupation are useless, and another hundred millions of accumulating debt will be saved. This will be a third step toward the payment of the National Debt.

VI. Let us stop the work of accumulation by bringing our expenses down to our receipts, or, if this is impossible, by bringing our taxation up to the paying point. Let us end this constant debt-contracting, and, having found how much we stand indebted to the world, convert it into the 7.30 loan. This has been, to a great measure, done already. Jay Cooke is now disbursing the third series of the great 7.30 loan, and gives us a promise that it will be the last. Let us hope so; and in organizing the debt keep it among ourselves. Place a 7.30 bond in the hands of every poor man, tell him that his industry and energy are required to pay it off, and in twenty years the debt will pass away like a great snow-drift before the sunshine of national prosperity.

VII. First seize the debt, control and confine it, by retrenchment and reform make it manageable, place it in the hands of the nation, and let the nation go to work. Instead of fancy subscriptions to fancy sums, let our eager friends send their names to Jay Cooke or his agents and receive the 7.30 bonds. It will become their interest that those bonds should be paid, and that the credit of the nation should be protected and defended to the end.

We can best pay the debt by first assuming it.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

By an arrival from Buenos Ayres we have the important news that the Argentine Republic has become involved in the war which has for some time been going on between Paraguay on the one side and Brazil and Uruguay on the other. It is reported that the forces of Paraguay, without a previous declaration of war, invaded Corrientes, one of the States of the Argentine Confederation, surprised and captured two armed vessels, and killed, in cold blood, all the officers and crew of one of them. Such an act would, of course, compel the Argentine Republic to take sides in the war with Brazil and Uruguay against Paraguay. It would, at the same time, reduce the sympathy which has been felt in many quarters with Paraguay against Brazil. The conduct of the latter power toward Uruguay had generally awakened the suspicion that designs of annexation and conquest were entertained by Brazil, and Paraguay was on this ground thought to be justified in taking up arms for the purpose of preventing the aggrandizement of an empire.

The Springfield Republican (Mass.) most mistakenly says:

"The scheme for a popular subscription to raise $100,000 for Mrs. Lincoln has been abandoned. It has been ascertained that the late President left an ample fortune—very much larger than was at first supposed. Popular respect for Mr. Lincoln will be exhibited in subscriptions to the monuments to be erected to his memory; or, still better, to the erection of homes for disabled soldiers, in his name."

—No part of the above most mischievous paragraph is true. The subscription for the widow and surviving children of our late lamented President has *not* been abandoned, and [illegible] may be defeated by such cruel fabrications. On the contrary, it is now going forward; the Treasurer (Mr. B. B. Sherman, No. 95 Wall-st.) is one of our most respected merchants, and the effort is backed by a number of our worthiest and most honored citizens. All that is asked is $1 from each person who is willing to contribute that sum toward making up to Mrs. Lincoln and her children the salary whereof they were deprived by the assassin's pistol. That is all.

We have hitherto stubbornly refused to say a word concerning the circumstances in which Mr. Lincoln's death left his family, because we are only asking the American People to pay their righteous debt to their sentinel shot down at his post. But it is not true—far from it—that "the late President left an ample fortune." On the contrary, we happen to know that Mr. Lincoln's executor and nearest friend, U. S. Judge David Davis of Illinois, after taking an account of the estate, has notified Mrs. L. that she cannot afford to keep house on her means, but must board. So much in reply to *The Republican*; and we trust not to feel constrained to return to the topic.

If we give the negro a bayonet, why can we not give him a ballot? If he gives his life to save the country, should we not give him a voice in its management? If four millions of negroes are to remain in serfdom, what guarantee have we that the haughty whites will not give us another Rebellion before we are permitted to elevate the race? It has taken four years of death and debt to open the door that debarred the negro from civilization; shall the door be closed before the race is on the right side of the pale? "Don't elevate the negro," cries the Copperhead. "Don't degrade the negro," say we. It is not elevation to give a man his rights,—the right to live and work and obtain knowledge,—to worship God and die in peace. It is degradation to say to any one man, or any one class of men, that the opportunities given to others shall not be given to them; that the man of dark tinge and his children, no matter how honest, industrious, gifted or true, must remain forever on the borders of the promised land, while others live on the milk and honey. When shall we our people learn to do right? When shall we see and know that God's commandments are written on imperishable tablets, and that unless we walk according to their teachings our way is full of danger and sin?

THE CITIZEN.—This paper, edited by Col. C. G. Halpine and his friend Private Miles O'Reilly, is just about the liveliest and most readable weekly now issued in our City. It fights "the Ring" and its confederated municipal robbers with such humor as well as spirit that the rascals must both laugh and cry at the perusal of their own villainies. But it is not merely a City Reform organ—its Literature, War Reminiscences, &c., &c., are admirable; and we urge all who delight in wit and detest robbery to secure a copy every Saturday, (or better still) order it by the year and pay in advance.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum was held on the 7th inst. at Binghamton. Willard Parker, M. D., of New-York City, was elected President; W. T. McCown, Vice-President; W. R. Osborne, Treasurer, M. D., J. Edward Turner, Corresponding Secretary.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The Testimony on Thursday, June 8.

DEFENSE RESUMED.

On Thursday Col. J. C. Holland, Provost-Marshal of the Vth Congressional District of Maryland, testified that he had never received a letter from the witness, D. J. Thomas, to the effect that Dr. Samuel A. Mudd had said to him that President Lincoln, his whole Cabinet, and every Union man in Maryland, would be killed within six or seven weeks; never received a letter from Thomas in which the name of Dr. Samuel Mudd was mentioned; did receive a letter from him dated Feb. 9, 1865; Mr. Thomas was what was called an independent detective.

PROSECUTION RESUMED.

Very important evidence was produced by the prosecution relative to the burning by Rebel agents of national army hospitals and steamboats in the Western and South-Western waters engaged in carrying troops and army supplies; a Mr. Tucker, Minor Majors of Missouri, Thomas L. Clark, and a Col. Burrett were engaged in these operations; among the boats burned were the Imperial, Robert Campbell and Daniel D. Taylor; there was great loss of life in some of them; witness was in Richmond with Thomas L. Clark and a man named Dillingham who burned the United States Hospital at Nashville; they presented a claim on the Rebel Government for their incendiary operations, and after some difficulty the claim was allowed by Benjamin and Jeff. Davis, the incendiaries receiving $50,000, $35,000 down in gold and $15,000 on deposit; while witness was in Richmond Jeff. Davis sent for him and proposed the burning of the long bridge at Nashville, offering through Mr. Benjamin $400,000 for the job, and wanting witness to take charge of it; witnesses were produced by the defense for the purpose of showing that Dr. Mudd had expressed regret at the assassination; that Atzerodt was a coward, and therefore not likely to be engaged in such a plot, and that Daniel J. Thomas and Marcus P. Norton, two witnesses for the Government, were not to be believed.

The Testimony on Friday, June 9.

DEFENSE RESUMED.

Miss Mary Mudd, sister of Dr. Mudd, was called, and contradicted much of the testimony heretofore given against him. Several witnesses for the defense testified against the character for truthfulness of some of those who had been examined for the Government. The testimony this afternoon was mainly with regard to the character of the witnesses on both sides. Benjamin Gardner, for the accused, testified that on Sunday after the assassination he met Dr. Mudd at church, and asked if the assassination was a fact. Mudd replied that it was so said, and that the people ought to raise a home guard, and arrest all suspicious persons in the county.

PROSECUTION RESUMED.

A number of witnesses were called on the part of the prosecution in regard to the character for veracity and integrity of Mr. L. F. Bates, a witness for the Government, who testified that on the 19th of April last Jefferson Davis stopped at his house in Charlotte, N. C.; that he there made a speech, during which he received a telegram from John C. Breckenridge announcing the death of President Lincoln, when he made the remark: "If it were to be done, 'twere better it were well done," &c. All of the witnesses testified that they had known Mr. Bates for years, and never knew or heard of his character being questioned.

The Hon. C. A. Dana was then recalled for the prosecution, and identified certain letters as having been received by him as Assistant-Secretary of War, from Major-Gen. Dix. One of the letters, bearing date Nov. 17, 1864, was signed by Gen. Dix, and was explanatory of the other, which has already been published, being the one found in a Third-ave. Railroad car in New-York City, and commencing as follows: "St. Louis, Oct. 21, 1864. Dearest Husband: Why do you not come home? You left me for two days only, and you now have been from home more than two weeks; in that long time you only wrote me one short note—a few cold words—with a sneck for money, which I did not require," &c. The witness stated further that, upon receipt of the letters in question, he took them to President Lincoln, who looked at them without making any particular remark, as this was only one instance among many in which such communications had been received. The President, however, attached more importance to these communications than to others, as the witness subsequently found them in an envelope which was marked in the President's handwriting—"Assassination."

The Evidence on Saturday, June 10.

DEFENSE RESUMED.

On Saturday, after the defense had introduced a few witnesses, a portion of the evidence of whom was designed further to impair the character and statements of Daniel J. Thomas, the strong witness against Dr. Mudd, the counsel for Spangler and Arnold announced that so far as those two prisoners were concerned [illegible] for Payne requested a further postponement to enable Dr. Nichols to report on the question of his sanity, and also to enable the accused to have the benefit of the testimony of his father, a Rev. Mr. Powell of Florida, who had not yet arrived. The President of the Court announced that till 11 o'clock on Monday would be allowed for Dr. Nichols's report, but that, as much delay had already been caused by the non-appearance of the reverend gentleman from Florida, the Court could not wait for him much longer.

PROSECUTION RESUMED.

Several witnesses were called by the prosecution, one of whom, Mr. Henry G. Edson of St. Albans, Vt., who was one of the counsel in the examination of the St. Albans raiders in Canada, testified to expressions he had heard George N. Sanders give utterance to. Sanders said he was pleased with the St. Albans raid, and that it would be followed by numerous others of a much more formidable character; that there were organizations ready to burn and sack Buffalo and other cities, and that the Government, though it might defer these monstrous villainies, could not prevent them.

Lieut. John L. Ripple, of the 39th Illinois regiment, testified that while he was a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., he heard Rebel officers say that President Lincoln would never be inaugurated, and that the Rebels had a party in the North who would attend to Messrs. Lincoln and Seward. This witness also gave additional testimony regarding the cruel treatment of imprisoned National soldiers at Andersonville, and the systematic manner in which they were starved.

The Evidence on Monday.

DEFENSE RESUMED.

Mrs. L. Grant and her husband, John Grant, testified that they saw the prisoner Payne defending the lives of Union prisoners from the fury of their captors at the risk of his own. This was at Warrenton, Va., last Christmas. Payne at that time seemed to be a Confederate officer, and went by the name of Powell.

J. P. Patterson testified that O'Laughlin was with him on the night of April 13, and not at Secretary Stanton's, as had previously been testified. Witness swore positively that the prisoner was not near the house of the Secretary of War, in Franklin-square, on Thursday evening, April 13.

PROSECUTION RESUMED.

Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Townsend was called to the stand, and handed in as evidence a paper indorsed in the handwriting of the Rebel Gen. Rains. The paper referred to was given in evidence without objection. It is dated Dec. 16, 1864, and is addressed to Capt. Z. McDaniel, commanding Torpedo Company, and signed John Maxwell. It sets forth in substance that in obedience to the order of the person to whom it is addressed and with the means and equipment furnished by him, the writer left Richmond on the 26th of July, 1864, for the line of the James River, to operate with the horological torpedo against the enemy's vessels navigating that river. The writer was accompanied by R. K. Dillard, whose services were engaged for the expedition. After sundry adventures these two men reached City Point before daybreak on the 9th of August last, and the writer gives the result of his operations as follows: "Requesting my companion to remain behind about half a mile, I cautiously approached the wharf with my machine and powder covered by a small box; finding the Captain had come ashore from a barge then at the wharf, I seized the occasion to hurry forward with my box; being halted by one of the wharf sentinels, I succeeded in passing him by representing that the Captain had ordered me to convey the box on board; hailing a man from the barge, I put the machine in motion, and gave it to his charge; he carried it aboard. The magazine contained about 12 pounds of powder; rejoining my companion we retired to a safe distance to witness the effect of our efforts; in about an hour the explosion occurred; its effect was communicated to another barge beyond the one operated upon, and also to a large wharf building containing the enemy's stores, which was totally destroyed; the scene was terrific, and the effect deafened my companion to an extent from which he has not recovered; my own person was severely shocked, but I am thankful to Providence that we have both escaped without lasting injury; we obtained and refer you to the inclosed slip from the enemy's newspapers, which afford their testimony of the terrible effects of the blow; the enemy estimated the loss at 58 killed and 126 wounded; but we have no reason to believe it greatly exceeded that; the pecuniary damage we heard estimated at $4,000,000; but of course we can give you no exact account of its extent; the indorsements on the letter were by Z. McDaniel, Capt. of C. A. Secret Service, and G. J. Rains, Brig.-Gen."

Richard Montgomery was reëxamined and identified a letter from Clement C. Clay, addressed to J. P. Benjamin, Rebel Secretary of State, in reference to the St. Albans raiders and the Lake Erie pirates, which was delivered to witness to carry to Richmond, but which he delivered to Assistant-Secretary of War Dana, at Washington; and witnesses were called to establish the character of a lawyer Norton—a Government witness—for credibility.

VIRGINIA.

The New Regime in Richmond—Cruelties, Oppression and Outrage—A Rejoinder to Mr. Conway.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., June 7, 1865.

I telegraphed* you this evening of the base use the power in the hands of our police and provost guard had been put to, and as I now write, 1 o'clock, the further investigation compels me to indorse all I have forwarded as correct.

Notwithstanding the fair and frequent promises of loyalty made by Mayor Mayo, his first acts have been to confirm the reappointment on the police of the very men who have been the scourge and terror of what few Union men were here during the Rebellion, and to the negro the brutal flogger in the cage.

Those who have suffered in Libby, Castle Thunder, Belle Isle and other pest-holes of the past, will recognize the names of officers Adams, Chocolate, Scales Bibbs, Granger, Morris, Kelly, Perrine, Griffin, Jenkins, More, Hall and Wicks. They are among those now affording life and protection to property here. Over 800 colored men have been arrested to-day for no purpose other than that of oppression, and the common remark among the Rebels is, "Did I not tell you the North would oppress the negro worse than ever the South did?" Even colored soldiers have been halted, asked for passes, and received no very complimentary rebuffs for serving the cause of the Union.

The colored man referred to as being struck in the presence of Chaplain Stickney, was a Mr. Ferguson, barber on Franklin-st., near Fourteenth-st. Lieut.-Col. C. Warren, Provost-Marshal Fourth District, is the officer who refused to punish the offender. With reference to the colored man in the coffin, I would state that he was assaulted while passing down Main-st., by two drunken soldiers, and in defense drew a knife, cutting one of them on the arm, but not, however, so as to cause more than a scratch. He was arrested, taken before Lieut.-Col. Kreutzer, Second District, corner of Main and Twenty-fifth-sts., and although the case has not as yet been reported to Gen. Patrick, the Colonel has taken upon himself to order the mode of confinement referred to, i. e., standing the man in a coffin with his head barely exposed, on which some cruel fiends had doubled molasses to attract the flies. The man has been leaning at an angle of 25 degrees against the side of the house, in full view of passers-by on Main-st.

The matter will be laid before the Government within the week by eminent gentlemen who leave here for Washington to-morrow morning. These abuses have been growing worse and worse, until this last act of restoring Mayor Mayo to power, which seems to have let loose all evil passions. Had the gentleman who wrote you from here, under date of June 2, headed "Virginia. How is it?" been present at the Convention of the Baptist Association, he would have certainly concluded disloyalty in this vicinity could not have had too high a coloring, nor suffered from "misrepresentation."

Application will be made in the morning by the Superintendent of the Colored School for a free pass of the children to and fro, and to secure to his evening school the usual attendance of males. A. H. D.

* Telegram never received.—[Ed. Tribune.

Disciplinary Measures for the Negroes—Murder of Two Freedmen—The Christian Commission—Visitors to the City—Hotels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., June 8, 1865.

The close scrutiny and fierce supervision over the negro and his pass have been continued to-day, though with less trouble to the police and guard, the colored people only appearing on the street in the discharge of some immediate duties. The over-zealousness of the police has been represented to Gen. Patrick, who stated that, in the carrying out of an exacting order, abuses for a time would exist, but he was quite certain they would soon right themselves, and he recommended the parties complaining to attend to their cution of their work the civil authorities in the prosecution [illegible]

While standing upon the corner of Franklin and Twelfth-sts. observing the operations of examining passes, Officer Cowen remarked to a colored lad who, claiming himself free, had however a pass from his employer—a free colored man doing business in the lower market—that "Richmond was worse to-day than when the Confederates had it." The officer replied, "Well didn't I tell you so you d——d fool, the Yankees would make you ten times worse."

The following statement has been handed me by Mr. Whitney, Treasurer of the Christian Commission: John Hill worked for Capt. Clinton, or some officer of Gen. Patrick, and received permission to go to visit his wife, ten miles beyond Prince George Court-House. On arriving at Petersburg, his nephew, Jos. Weaver, took him out in a cart, on Saturday, May 27. On their arrival, the master of John's wife asked, "What had they come for? There were no free niggers there. Had they come to carry off John's wife?" John said he did not wish to carry away his wife until he (the master) was willing. After a visit of some hours, they started back for Petersburg. As they went out, two brothers-in-law of the master, who lived in the same house with him, took their guns and went out, saying they were going to look for some hogs. After eight days of waiting, and wondering whether they had gone to work in the country, Jos. Weaver's wife sent out a friend from Petersburg to look for them. One neighbor of the master of Hill's wife said that he had seen the men going toward the house, but had not seen them coming back. This neighbor's wife then said she reckoned they never would be seen again. This frightened the messenger, and he went on. Some colored people whom he next met said that they had been murdered. One had picked up Joe's coat and watch in the road; another had seen one of the men who went out with guns wearing John's rubber coat and gold watch; another had seen the mule and cart in the road, without a driver and stained with blood, and had followed the tracks into the deep woods, until he found both bodies a hundred rods from the cart. A neighboring planter found the mule and cart in his yard, in good traveling trim, the mule wandering about and grazing—apparently, the traces of blood had been washed away. Another planter of the neighborhood had heard the master of Hill's wife say that if Hill ever came there he would kill him.

This statement is undoubtedly correct, as the facts were gathered by a brother of one of the victims—a colored carpenter working for the United States Christian Commission, and a man of unusual manliness, candor, integrity and intelligence. His statement in full has been sent to Gen. Carr, commanding at City Point, and by him forwarded to Gen. Hartsuff at Petersburg. Immediate action will undoubtedly be taken.

Mr. Fitz, agent of the Christian Commission, has been notified by Gen. Patrick that the rooms occupied by him in the Winder building are wanted by the Government. The impossibility of procuring a place central, and at the same time adapted to his purposes, will compel the Commission here to throw up its work. There are very many troops in and about the city to whom the Christian Commission is an indispensable necessary.

Mr. Coan, Superintendent of Colored Schools, has also been notified to vacate at once the rooms occupied by him and his corps of teachers. Gen. Mulford, Commissioner of Exchange, and Col. Paine, Signal-Officer, occupy the premises.

The falling off in the arrival of visitors to this city is very marked. The coaches to the hotels hardly bring up a load from the steamers in the evening, and those who arrive seldom remain longer than the next night, when they start for Petersburg and its fortifications, thence to City Point on the way home.

The Spottswood is being fumigated, painted and repaired very rapidly. The billiard tables, which were beds of rags, are to be thoroughly overhauled. The bar is opened—whisky, 60c. a drink; mint juleps, 75c.; ale, 25c.

The Ballard House is in the hands of the frescoers and painters, the proprietor being up North, perfecting arrangements for its being furnished.

The Exchange will be opened in October, thoroughly renovated, by M. E. Winch, esq., of Baltimore. A. H. D.

An Appeal from the Richmond Negroes for Protection.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In presuming to address you as perfect strangers, we trust the importance of the subject will plead our excuse. We are all colored men, free born in the State of Virginia, and have resided here ever since our birth. Many of us have large families to support, and have done it honestly by our own industry, both before and through the four years of the Rebellion with all its troubles, and can give any references that can be required of honest men, of what class soever. We further claim to know no superior save in education. Most of us are men that own real estate, and have ever paid our taxes to the Government, and are not only willing to pay taxes, but are willing to lay down our lives to protect the beloved Government that has brought liberty to our brethren in the South.

We are compelled to think, from every day's observation that this city needs a decent government. After all that has been done for the freedom of the colored people, there is here a daily mounted patrol, with their sabers drawn, whose business is the hunting of the colored people, and we truthfully say that our present treatment is worse than ever we suffered before. We are required to get some white person to give us passes to attend to our daily occupations, without which we are marched off to the Old Rebel Hospital, now called the negro bull pen. To more effectually accomplish this disgraceful work upon the poor, inoffensive people, Gov. Pierpoint has reinstated the former Mayor of this city, and with him all his former nigger hunters and whippers, and to-day they are going into people's houses and taking them out and confining them in the City Jail until nearly night, when they are marched off by the mounted guard to the bull pen. In this gang to-day they had about 75 or 80. We saw women looking for their husbands, children for parents, but to no purpose—they were in the bull pen. These are statements for the truth of which we, the undersigned, are responsible, and we wish them known everywhere.

We have tried to have these things published here, but the papers refuse to publish anything like this for negroes, for they rejoice to see us so treated. We are frequently pointed at by the Rebels, with this remark: "That's Yankee freedom, march on to the bull pen, then to the corn field;" for the Government authorities here have appointed agents to hire out all of us thus taken to work on farms. All that is needed to restore Slavery in full is the auction-block as it used to be.

Your humble servants,

N. H. ANDERSON,	MADISON CARTER,
RICHARD CARTER,	SPENCER SMITHEN,
ROBERT W. JOHNSON,	and many others.

Richmond, Va., June 7, 1865.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Trip to Orangeburg—Hood's Footsteps—Important Order to Planters.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 27, 1865.

Thus far into the bowels of the land we've come. It was not a very interesting trip. I cannot doubt that this is a land overflowing—but hardly with milk and honey. A low, dreary, piney, woody, red clayey soil stretches along the sides of the railroad—varied by fever-breeding marshes and ague-haunted spots that are overgrown with undergrowth, and inhabited by people who are backward in coming forward to take the oath, and thereby show their willingness to add the crime of perjury to Rebellion; a land where King Cotton was monarch of all the snakes and Copper heads that he surveyed; a land fit only in its present state, for treason, stratagems and spoils—let not this land be trusted; a land suggestive of a lazy, vicious and brainless people, proper comrades of the adder and the lizard. An unhealthy country, all the white folks say; and how could it be otherwise? There's "an invite" for fevers on every acre; a loud call for ague to every [illegible] will task his energies and demonstrate his superiority as much as the conduct of the military conflict has done. He must come here and teach these people how to put fevers under foot; how to banish agues; how to plant roses in these pallid cheeks; how to transform this devil's paradise into a "God's country;" how to make South Carolina a section of our America. These folks have everything to learn, and everything to unlearn. At Orangeburgh, Summerville, and Branchville, there will be Yankee schools within a week; as fast as our army advances Northern teachers will follow it; but unless we can transplant colonies of farmers and tradespeople everywhere we have nothing to hope from the present generation.

This Orangeburg is about 80 miles from Charleston. It was an aristocratic little village once, and boasted of a few business blocks; but one "Tecumseh" came along this way not long ago, and the stores disappeared as the sparks fly—upward and in clouds of smoke. When our prisoners returned and were asked whether Sherman had injured the town, their usual answer was: "Yes, Old Billy gave them thunder." Thunder being Englished, means that he burned down every store in the place, and tore up the railroad completely. I walked along Hood's tracks in the rear of Sherman when Davis boasted that he would be forced to retreat from Atlanta, and know something of the style of work which Sherman was compelled to accept from the enemy, and can certify now that the lesson which the Rebels taught at his expense he profited by in South Carolina, and paid back in kind here. Hood's men tore up the ties and set them on fire with the center of a rail resting on the flames. By this means they were bent and thereby rendered useless. Once in a while the Rebels sportively bent the rails double and twisted them into grotesque shapes. Sherman's men at Orangeburg improved on this sport, and twisted rails until they formed two significant letters, and laying them side by side, left the Rebels to see the signature of the boys of

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Apart from the destruction of the railroad and the business blocks, Orangeburg has been but little injured. It could be made a pleasant and picturesque village if there were any live people here. It is scattered among fine oak groves, and is high and healthy; but while those old Bourbons hold sway it will be as mummy-like in its progress as they are in their creeds. They are an inhospitable people. They say of one another that they are heartless in their treatment of refugees. They hold themselves aloof from our officers, and must be beggared before they can be made patriotic. Oath-taking has commenced, and they come forward slowly—for no perjury no protection is the rule in this State.

There are sad stories from the country about the treatment of the negroes. Found away from their old masters' plantations, in many cases they are shot dead in their tracks, and in other instances they are told that they must either stay for their board or go off at once. This, at a time when the crop is three-quarters made, indicates the trouble ahead of us. This vicious landowning class, I dare to predict, MUST BE BEGGARED before a permanent peace can be established in this traitor State. There is no vestige of loyalty in the interior except among the blacks, who are everywhere, of course, the same—grateful to their deliverers, and filled with a fervent spirit of loyalty to the flag which is now studded with North Stars.

Throngs of planters and of negroes come into Orangeburg, daily, to see Gen. Hartwell, of Massachusetts, who commands the post. They have all one errand—to know what terms the conqueror, or the deliverer, as the case may be, is determined to impose.

To the planters the following circulars are read and expounded:

HDQRS., NORTHERN DIST., DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR—TO PLANTERS, ETC.: Numerous applications have been made to me for information as to the policy to be adopted on the subject of labor.

All can understand the importance of making a crop the present season, and foresee the misery and suffering consequent upon its failure.

In the present unsettled state of the country, and in the absence of any recognized State authorities, I find it my duty to assume control of the plantations near the military lines, and order as follows:

First: The planters, after taking the oath of allegiance, will assemble the freedmen (lately their slaves) and inform them that they are free, and henceforth they must depend upon their own exertions for their support.

Second: Equitable contracts in writing will be made by the owners of the land with the freedmen for the cultivation of the land during the present year.

Payment will be made in kind, and the allowance of one half the crop is recommended as a fair compensation for the labor, the landlord furnishing subsistence until the crop is gathered.

These contracts will be submitted to the nearest Military or Naval Commander for approval and indorsement.

When the above requirements are complied with, protection will be granted as far as military necessity will allow; but where no contract is made the crop raised will be considered forfeited for the use of the laborers. Should the owners refuse to cultivate it they will be considered as endeavoring to embarrass the Government, and the land will be used for colonies of the freedmen from the interior. JOHN P. HATCH, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DIST., DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Circular. } ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 25, 1865.

To the Planters of South Carolina residing within this District:

You are invited, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, prescribed by the President of the United States in his Proclamation of December 8, 1863, to make equitable contracts for labor with the freedmen. Such contracts, approved by the Commander of the nearest Military Post, will be considered binding on both parties and will be enforced by the military authorities as far as the exigencies of the service will allow. The contracts will set forth in words the freedom of the laborer.

When the freedman is from age or infirmity, unable to labor, and is without natural protection, his support will devolve upon the Parish to which he belongs. The citizens of such Parish are requested to meet and devise some method for providing for such persons; and, until such provision is made, they will remain on and draw their support from the plantations where they now are. JNO. P. HATCH, Brig.-Gen. Com'dg.

The hopeless apathy of the poor whites, which is described by officers and refugees as something appalling, renders the planters disposed to do the best they can with the blacks; but there are large numbers who evidently intend to do as the Jamaica planters did—swindle the freed slaves under any and every pretext. Their conversation shows it. Unless ALL South Carolina is garrisoned by anti-Slavery troops, this State will either become a desert by the desertion of the laborers or pass into other hands. It is very desirable for the good of all parties that it should change owners—for the planter that he may learn to work for his own living; for the black that he may become an honest laborer, which under the present capitalists he has no inducement to become; for the poor white that he may have and see an opportunity to rise in the social scale. No man in the North who has not lived among these planters can understand what a brutal and vicious class of persons they are. The New-York Five Points could turn out at random a more intellectual and as moral-looking a delegation any day as I have seen here in conference with Gen. Hartwell.

To the freedmen Gen. Hartwell gives the advice that is embodied in the following semi-circular, which, by the way, is a model of its kind, as it is adapted to the most ignorant intellect by its simple phraseology:

HDQRS. PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, } ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 22, 1865.

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE: You know that you are free and are to be treated like free men and women; but there is no one to support you and your families beside yourselves, and any arrangements you can make with people who will treat you kindly and pay you for your work will be the best thing you can do.

The bargains that you make to work for a share of the crops will be kept. You cannot be sent to Charleston, and if you went there you could find nothing to do to get a living.

No one will be allowed to abuse you or treat you like slaves, and you will not be allowed to take what does not belong to you, and you had better make a bargain for work as soon as you can. A. S. HARTWELL, Brevet Brig.-Gen.

The objection made to Gen. Hatch's circular by friends of the blacks is that in the first place it is a usurpation of power, which rests exclusively in Gen Saxton; and in the second place that it puts the negro at the mercy of any pro-Slavery military commander or gunboat captain. It is better that these things should be stated publicly and plainly, as they are zealously discussed in anti-Slavery circles North and South. Having friendly relations with the different officers and being indebted for personal favors to none of them, (for I am more than careful to carry out THE TRIBUNE's [illegible] that its special correspondents shall put themselves under no private obligations [illegible]) I am as well qualified as any one to write on this point. In the first place, then, it is notorious in this Department that every obstruction possible is and has always been thrown in Gen. Saxton's way, and that his right to the title and powers of Military Governor is not disputed merely, but denied. He has seldom transportation to convey his emigrants to the Islands, and he has not a force of subordinates adequate to his duties. Hence, if he alone is the proper officer to deal with freedmen, his powers should be well defined, and sufficient forces and authority be given him to attend to these people. As it is, VERY SERIOUS SUFFERING is caused to the freedmen by this conflict of authorities. The friends of the blacks could do no greater service than have this jurisdiction defined. I care not who is in power here if he be a friend of the freedmen and not an enemy of the poor whites; but it is very necessary that neither class should suffer by reason of this military muddle. In the second place, it is the fault of our own Government if pro-Slavery men are kept in power here, and especially the fault of the friends of the freedmen if they leave a stone unturned to oust them. It is idle to educate the blacks, if they are not to be enfranchised; and it is worse than idle to submit to the rule of their enemies, when their friends have influence in Washington.

Lieut. Brock has just come in with Gov. Magrath. He was arrested at Columbus quietly. He is a tall, florid-faced, rather sensual-looking man. He is hated by the so-called white Unionists. Rhett and he are regarded as the authors of the war. He did much to excite and incite the people at the beginning of the Rebellion by taking off his robe and coming down from the Bench in open court and declaring the Union dissolved. He was then a United States District Judge. His late slaves describe him as a hard taskmaster. He has the reputation of being able to throw himself outside of as much whisky in as short a space of time as any other distinguished man in this State.

How are the mighty fallen! Not four years ago he declared that he had rather blow his brains out than be taken by the Yankees, and lo! he is brought as a sheep to the slaughter without a struggle.

His house in Charleston was assigned as a "Teachers' Home," and is now occupied by Yankee school-ma'ams and school-masters who came there to teach the colored children! By the way, he tells one personal lie in his valedictory proclamation which deserves to be noted. He says: "To have succeeded in these—i. e. in advancing the interests of the State—would have seemed to me a reward *the richest and only inheritance which I could have left to my children.*"

Not "the only," Governor: for I spend my leisure hours in the Public School, and have a class of colored children—one of them your son. Could you not have left him freedom and an education? BERWICK.

CHARLESTON, May 31, 1865.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and children, and Mrs. Clement C. Clay arrived in this port on the Wm. P. Clyde on Sunday last. The vessel lay in the stream and no passes were given to visitors. Mrs. Davis is on her way to her relations in Georgia, and Mrs. Clay to her once happy home in Huntsville, Alabama.

Rebel officers in Rebel uniform are seen walking the streets here. Two of them were arrested by a negro guard and put in limbo, but were liberated by higher orders.

Col. Gurney has been b[illegible] brigadier-general.

Col. Hallowell of the F[illegible] fourth Massachusetts is in town.

Your printer caused [illegible] say that ex-Gov. Aiken had 2,700 slaves. It ou[illegible] have read 700. It has been said that he is in f[illegible] gradual emancipation. I read his will, and he di[illegible] one of them free.

Secretaries Stanton, W[illegible] Dennison were here on Monday, and spent [illegible] with Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

I wish to direct your [illegible] to the article from *The Phenix*, "The [illegible] for us." South Carolina throws up the sp[illegible] fully. *The Phenix* is edited by Mr. Wm. Gill[illegible] BERWICK.

Spicy Correspondence—A Rebel Well Answered.

The following correspondence has taken place between John A. Wise, brother of Henry A. Wise, ex-Governor of Virginia, and Brigadier-Gen. Gordon, commanding the Norfolk district:

MR. WISE'S LETTER.

NORFOLK, May 30, 1865.

Gen. GORDON: I feel it my duty to inquire of you, as the only officer of the Government in reach, to inform me of the nature of the relation existing between the Government and myself. Am I to consider myself a citizen of the United States, entitled to the privileges and franchises of such, or am I excluded from their enjoyment? Three years ago the Government troops found me confined to my bed, as I had been for more than half a score of years. Without a shadow of justification they seized the greater part of my estate and rendered unavailable the balance. I mean to make no complaint or any statement that I cannot prove beyond all possibility of doubt. For more than three years my large family has been entirely unprovided with means for subsistence, without any laborers' assistance, and this family has been increased by an addition of four members since the surrender. Destitute of means, I appeal to the magnanimity and humanity of the United States to enable me, not as a mendicant, but because they owe it to themselves to procure implements, teams, seeds, &c., for such farming crops as may be cultivated the coming Summer and Fall. I will not elaborate; but it is almost incredible how my family have subsisted for more than three years. It is impossible for us to provide longer. My sons have no clothes, while they are ordered to pull off their uniforms.

May they be permitted to keep a boat, enjoy citizens' privileges, or will that Government which cannot and will not taint me with even a suspicion of a charge of disloyalty drive my innocent family to the extremity of starvation? Very respectfully, JOHN A. WISE.

REPLY OF GEN. GORDON.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, Va., May 31, 1865.

Mr. JOHN A. WISE, Norfolk, Va.—Sir: I am directed to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 30th ult., in which you address to the General commanding certain statements, draw certain conclusions, make certain inquiries and prefer certain requests, as follows: First—You assert that "without a shadow of justification, they (the Government troops) seized the greater part of my (your) estate, and rendered unavailable the balance." Second—That "for more than three years your large family has been entirely unprovided with means of subsistence." Third—That you have no laborers' assistance. Fourth—That "your family has been increased by the addition of four members since the surrender." Fifth—That "it is almost incredible how my (your) family has been subsisted for more than three years." Sixth—That "it is impossible for us (you) to provide longer." Seventh—That "your sons have no clothes, while they are ordered to pull off their uniforms." Eighth—"That the Government cannot and will not taint me (you) with even a suspicion of a charge of disloyalty." And you inquire: First—"Am I to consider myself a citizen of the United States, entitled to the privileges and franchises of such; or am I excluded from their enjoyment?" Second—"Will the Government drive my innocent family to the extremity of starvation?" Third—"May my sons keep a boat?" Fourth—"May they (my sons) enjoy citizens' privileges?" And stating that you are "destitute of means," you appeal to the "magnanimity and humanity of the United States to enable me (you), not as a mendicant, but because they owe it to themselves, to procure implements, teams, seeds, &c., for such farming crops as may be cultivated the coming Summer and Fall."

Now, sir, stripped of all disguise, your letter amounts to this: My sons (probably four of them) have been for four years leagued with traitors in a most damnable and devilish effort to destroy their common country. They and their co-conspirators have reduced me to beggary and want. Can you inform me whether the Government, which my sons and others could not destroy, hardly disturb, will fold me and them in its loving arms, pay me for all my losses, give them (your "innocent family") the rights of patriots? In fine, whether the buccaneers may not cling for safety to the sides, and climb upon the deck of the noble old frigate they have tried to scuttle? You are informed, sir, that your Government will protect you, and in its own good time give rights of citizenship even to these sons of yours, who have nothing to wear but the insignia of treason; but, for the manner of its protection, and the time when full rights of citizenship will be conferred, you will await until the deeds of your sons and relatives can be counteracted.

In the meantime you will be governed as follows: First—Make your claim against the Government for remuneration for property taken and destroyed, through such agent as you may elect, and when you choose. If you or yours are suffering for food make your wishes known to the "Commissioner of Charities," who takes charge, in the inaction of the civil authorities, of the public poor.

Your sons cannot wear their uniform. They may keep a boat. You cannot be supplied from the United States Treasury with "implements, teams, seeds, &c., for farming purposes." I am, sir, very truly, &c.,

S. H. MORGAN, Lieut. and A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

IN MEMORIAM.

Dedication of Two Monuments—The First and Second Battles of Bull Run Commemorated—Dedicatory Exercises—The Escort—Speeches of Judge Olin and Gens. Heintzelman, Wilcox and Farnsworth.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1865.

The country will be surprised to hear that two national monuments have been dedicated to our fallen heroes to-day on the heights of Manassas. These structures have been reared within a few days, at the suggestion of Capt. H. C. Lawrence, Assistant Quartermaster, by details from the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and the 16th Massachusetts Light Batteries, stationed at Fairfax Court-House, under the superintendence of Lieut. James McCallum, of the latter organization. They are similar in design and are constructed of rock found in the neighborhood. They are quadrangular pyramids, about 15 feet in hight, of rough, solid masonry, and are surmounted at the apex by a block of stone and a 200-pounder Parrott shell, painted black, with a pedestal of masonry, sodded on the sides, and each corner of the pedestal surmounted similarly to the apex. One of these monuments is situated on the high cleared knoll where transpired the thickest of the first Bull Run battle, and the other where raged fiercest the second battle of Bull Run, making them only about a mile and a half apart. The first is inscribed on one side, "In memory of the patriots who fell at Bull Run, July 21, 1861," and on the obverse side, "Erected June 10, 1865." The other is inscribed, "In memory of the patriots who fell in the battle of Groveton, August 29, 1862," with the same obverse inscription as the other.

The ceremonies of dedication took place principally at the first named monument, on the field of the first battle of Bull Run, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McMurdy in the impressive and beautiful service of the Episcopal Church, clad in the surplice worn in Christ Church, Alexandria, Gen. Washington's old church, and the mourning stole used at President Lincoln's funeral.

There were present on the occasion about 200 citizens from Washington and Alexandria, with a military escort consisting of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Major Russel commanding, the 13th New-York Cavalry, Capt. Frank Lord commanding, the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col. Gallop, and the 16th Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. Scott commanding. The bands of all these organizations were present and made lively times by their stirring music. Among those present we noticed Gens. Meigs, Heintzelman, Benham, Wilcox and Farnsworth, and Judge Olin and Professor Henry. After the ceremonies of dedication were concluded, speeches were called for, and delivered in order by Judge Olin and Gens. Wilcox, Heintzelman and Farnsworth from the pedestal of the monument, which were well received. Gen. Heintzelman, whose division bore the brunt of the first Bull Run battle on the scene of the dedication, and who himself was wounded on that occasion, was particularly cheered by both the military and civilians. The dedicating party were favored with a delightful day, and everything passed off as pleasantly as could be desired. A large proportion of ladies were in attendance. The train conveying the party arrived safely back in Washington at 11½ o'clock to-night.

Dedication of the Bull Run Monuments—The Ceremonies and Speeches on the Occasion.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1865.

The following were the ceremonies conducted yesterday by the Rev. Dr. McMurdy, on the occasion of the dedication of the Bull Run Monuments: The party assembled in the grove, adjoining the grounds fenced in for cemetery purposes, and containing the remains of the deceased soldiers gathered together, over which has been erected the monument. The procession being formed, it advanced to the ground to be set apart. The Rev. Dr. McMurdy heading the procession, clad in a surplice worn in Christ's Church, Alexandria (Gen. Washington's old church), and the mourning stole used at President Lincoln's funeral, and saying:

REV. DR. MCMURDY—Lord, Thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another.

RESPONSE—Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made, Thou art God from everlasting, and world without end.

DR. MCMURDY—We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.

RESPONSE—The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

DR. MCMURDY—O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth.

RESPONSE—The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy.

DR. MCMURDY—He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities.

RESPONSE—God is our refuge and strength—a very present help in trouble.

DR. MCMURDY—O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth.

RESPONSE—For He maketh sore, and bindeth up; He woundeth, and His hands make whole.

DR. MCMURDY—Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live.

RESPONSE—So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

DR. MCMURDY—O Lord, save Thy people and bless Thine heritage.

RESPONSE—Govern them and lift them up forever.

DR. MCMURDY—O Lord, let Thy mercy be upon us, as our trust is in Thee.

RESPONSE—O Lord, in Thee have I trusted, let me never be confounded.

DR. MCMURDY—Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for He hath visited and redeemed His people.

RESPONSE—Comfort us now after the time that Thou hast plagued us, and for the years wherein we have suffered adversity.

DR. MCMURDY—O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is gracious, and His mercy endureth for ever.

RESPONSE—Let them give thanks whom the Lord hath redeemed from the hands of the enemy.

DR. MCMURDY—Blessed is he whose hope is in the Lord God.

RESPONSE—Who helpeth them to right that suffer wrong.

DR. MCMURDY—Who looseth men out of prison, and helpeth them that are fallen.

RESPONSE—The Lord careth for the strangers, as for the way of the ungodly, He turneth it upside down.

DR. MCMURDY—I will give thanks unto Thee, O Lord, with my whole heart.

RESPONSE—Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give the praise.

DR. MCMURDY—Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

RESPONSE—As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Dr. McMurdy then said:

Dearly Beloved, forasmuch as devout and patriotic men, with the consent and approbation of the authorities, moved by the inspiration of the blessed spirit, and their love of country, and actual agreeably to their own reason and sense of the natural decency of things, have inclosed this field in which to repose the remains of many of their comrades in arms, and their brothers who have given their lives a sacrifice to the cause of the Union and Liberty, and have also erected this monument, and separated them from all unhallowed and common uses, in order to testify their regard, and this men's minds with greater reverence for their said Government, and affect their hearts with more devotion, which pious and patriotic work has been approved of and graciously accepted by our heavenly Father, let us not doubt, but that He will also favorably approve our godly purpose, of setting apart this place in solemn manner, and let us faithfully and devoutly beg His blessing on this our undertaking.

THE PRAYER.

Eternal God! mighty in power, and of majesty incomprehensible, who hast been graciously pleased to promise Thy especial presence, wherever two or three shall assemble in Thy name, vouchsafe, O Lord, to be present with us, who are gathered together, in all humility and readiness of heart, to consecrate this place, separating it henceforth from all unhallowed and common uses. Accept, O Lord, this service at our hands, and bless it with such success as may tend most to Thy glory and the furtherance of our nation's welfare, both temporal and spiritual, through Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Savior. Amen. Blessed be Thy name, O Lord, God, that it hath pleased Thee to put into the hearts of Thy servants to set apart these grounds and erect these monuments as tokens of regard for Thy stricken servants and commemorative of their virtues and patriotism, and grant that they may ever abide as testimonials in favor of government and lawful authority, as having Divine sanction, through Jesus, our Lord. Amen. We beseech Thee, O Lord God, that it may please Thee to plentifully endue with heavenly wisdom and grace Thy servants, the President, the Judges and the Congress of the United States, and all others in authority, to strengthen and defend our Army and Navy, giving them the victory over all Thine and our enemies; to maintain truth and righteousness among the people; and to give to our land the blessings of peace and freedom; of knowledge, virtue and piety. We beseech thee, O Lord, God, that it may please Thee to cleanse the world from all errors; to take away diseases; to keep off famine; open prisons; loosen chains; bind up the broken heart; bring back wanderers; give health to the sick and to mariners a port of safety. We beseech Thee, O Lord, God, that it may please Thee to give to all nations unity, peace and concord; to govern and guide all rulers and peoples in ways of justice and truth; and be indeed the prominent tower of defense unto Thy servants, against the face of their enemies; we yield Thee praise and thanksgiving for our deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith we were compassed. We acknowledge Thy goodness that we were not delivered over as a prey unto them; beseeching Thee still to continue such Thy mercies toward us, that all the world may know that Thou art our Savior and mighty Deliverer; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

This was followed by several other prayers, all of which were peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, and were delivered with great fervency and impressiveness.

After the dedicatory services were over, speeches were delivered by Judge Olin, and Gens. Wilcox, Heintzelman, and Farnsworth, all of which were excellent and well received. Judge Olin was eulogistic of the military, but confined to the political questions of the day. Gen. Wilcox was in favor of the utmost leniency toward, and reconciliation of, the Rebels. Gens. Heintzelman and Farnsworth were in favor of tempering *mercy with justice*.

Notwithstanding the fact that a detail of men was recently sent on for the humane work of interring the bleaching bones of the dead killed in the battles, skulls and other portions of the body are still to be found above the surface in lonely vales and thickets, some of which were thoughtlessly brought away by voracious relic-seekers. The isolated character of the ground over which the great conflicts raged—the deep and almost interminable woods, seamed and cut by streams and ridges, will render the burial of all the remains a work of considerable time. As these dark old woods disappear before the ax of the future Northern immigrant, and when once more the grass grows green and harvests wave to the breeze over the site of the battle-fields, friendly hearts and hands will tenderly and reverently entomb the fleshless bones now scattered through these gloomy wilds. ILLINOIS.

GOV. FENTON AND THE SOLDIERS.

Congratulatory Address—What Our Soldiers have Accomplished—The Tattered Ensigns—The Sympathy and Pride of Our Citizens—A Precious Legacy.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 8, 1865.

The Governor has issued to-day the following congratulatory address to the soldiers of this State:

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK: Your constancy, your patriotism, your faithful services and your valor, have culminated in the maintenance of the Government, the vindication of the Constitution and the laws, and the perpetuation of the Union. You have elevated the dignity, brightened the renown and enriched the history of your State. You have furnished to the world a grand illustration of our American manhood, of our devotion to liberty, and of the permanence and nobility of our institutions.

Soldiers, your State thanks you and gives you the pledge of her lasting gratitude. The books which pride upon your glorious achievements, and consecrate herself to you for all time for your unfaltering heroism. To you New-York willingly intrusted her honor, her fair name and her great destinies. You have proved worthy of the confidence reposed in you, and have returned these trusts with added luster and increased value. The coming homes of all our organizations it is hoped is not far distant. We welcome you and rejoice with you upon the peace which your valor has achieved.

Your honorable scars we regard as the truest badges of your bravery and the highest evidence of the pride and patriotism which animated you. Sadly yet proudly we receive as the emblem of heroic endurance your tattered and worn ensigns, and fondly deposit their relics of glory with all their cherished memories and endearing associations. With swelling hearts we bade God speed to the departing recruits; with glowing pride and deepened fervor we say welcome to the returning veterans.

We have watched you all through the perilous period of your absence, rejoicing in your victories and mourning in your defeats. We will treasure your legends, your brave exploits and the glorified memory of your dead comrades, and, in records more impressive than the monuments of the past and enduring as the liberties you have secured, the people will regard with jealous pride your welfare and honor, not forgetting the widow and the fatherless and those who were dependent upon the fallen hero.

The fame and glory you have won for the State and the nation shall be transmitted to our children as a most precious legacy, lovingly to be cherished and reverently to be preserved. R. E. FENTON.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865.

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These are barely living prices at the present cost of Paper, &c., with Gold at a premium of 36 to 37 per cent. We will thank our friends who may see fit, to aid in extending our circulation, whether in consequence of this reduction or otherwise.

HANGING—FOR WHAT?

The N. Y. Times of the 9th inst. contained the following:

"Why, as the testimony upon the pending trials bears hard upon Davis, Thompson, Clay and Sanders, THE TRIBUNE should labor to shield *all* conspirators and assassins from the penalty which the law provides, we are at a loss to conjecture."

—To which THE TRIBUNE of next morning thus explicitly replied:

"We have never intimated a wish or hope that any one charged with assassination, or arson, or poisoning, or willfully disseminating pestilence, or 'robbery and murder,' should not be tried therefor, and, if found guilty, sentenced and punished. On the contrary, we have done our best to elicit, bring to the notice of the proper authorities, and spread before the public, all possible evidence tending to fasten these crimes on those who have perpetrated them. If any of those who have been officially charged with conspiring to assassinate President Lincoln shall evade or be denied a trial on that charge, it shall not be *our* fault."

—Three daily issues of *The Times* have since appeared, in none of which do we find any attempt to justify its charge that we had "Labored to shield *all* conspirators and assassins from the penalty which the law provides," any retraction of that charge, nor any recognition of the fact that we had branded it as untrue. The readers of *The Times* have, up to this hour, reason to believe—if they put any faith in the honesty or fairness of its conduct—that we have tacitly confessed its truth.

We make this exposé with no intent of soliciting a correction at the hands of *The Times*. If it can afford to let the matter rest where it now stands, we can. Unfounded imputations and groundless attacks damage their authors far more than their objects.

But we have a right to object, and *do* object, to *The Times's* characteristic attempts to wriggle itself substantially on to our platform with regard to the treatment of the Rebel chiefs. Throughout the storm of popular indignation and wrath very naturally aroused by the assassination of President Lincoln, *The Times* floated on the boiling current which we felt constrained to resist. Now that the flood has swept by, leaving reason to resume its sway, *The Times* glides into the eddy, and, moving in a sort of a circle, labors, while looking both ways and heading first one, then the other, to assuage the fury which it has aided to excite. Thus, it now says:

"The appeals of the liberal presses of England and France for clemency to Davis have a better recommendation. They come from friends tried and true, and are made in the sacred name of the popular cause in Europe. They will be received with respect, and considered well.

"It is true—and we cheerfully recognize it—that the Liberals of Europe have long been against the infliction of death for political offenses. The French Republic of 1848, in one of its first acts, abolished all capital punishment for political causes; and it punished the leaders of the great June insurrection with only imprisonment or exile. In all the other popular revolutions of that period, no judicial process whatever was instituted against either potentate or minister who had practiced misrule. If deprived of power, they were allowed to go quietly from the country; if continued in power, the people were content with their oaths to be faithful to the new constitutions," &c., &c.

—This is in good part true, but not wholly. The English Liberals are *not* specially committed "against the infliction of death for political offenses." They doubtless generally deem such infliction a mistake; but this is rather a reflection—a deduction from history—than a profession. So of European Liberals generally, those of France excepted. And, even in France, many of our prominent champions are no wise affiliated with the "Reds," nor committed to their views. The fact, therefore, that *all* the European friends of the Union cause—which includes all the European Democracy and many more—would dissuade us from inflicting death on the chiefs of the exploded Rebellion—is one of vast significance. They stand to us in the relation of Posterity—of History—of "Philip sober." They are identified with our principles, our interests, our hopes, but not with our transitory passions. When *The Times* tells its readers (truly) that these are all against hanging the defeated Rebels, it means adroitly to incline those readers to the same view, without incurring the resentment of those who "would not be persuaded, though one rose from the dead." The game is a dexterous one: we are content to expose it, and pass on. We might have saved a few subscribers by pursuing a course like that of *The Times*; but, having been able thus far to walk erect and live, we are too old to learn to crawl while we shall be able to stand.

We note with pleasure, as a sign of the times, that the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, now sitting at New-Brunswick, N. J., has unanimously adopted, among other characteristic resolves, the following:

"*Resolved*, That while we have no sympathy with that false spirit of charity, *born of Universalism and humanitarianism*, that would arrest the vindication of justice and the punishment of guilt, we counsel the largest possible exercise of clemency toward the deluded and the repentant, forgiving their trespasses as Christ has forgiven us."

—The logic of this resolve is fashioned after the similitude of a ram's horn; but, no matter, since the spirit is right—and the counsel good. And we feel confident that Christians of nearly or quite every denomination are now prepared to unite in that counsel. Six weeks ago, they were not.

—As to those who believe, or think they believe, that our Government may justifiably hand over to trial and punishment as traitors Gen. R. E. Lee and all other prisoners of war paroled under his capitulation and those fashioned after it, we beg them to consider, first, the express terms of that capitulation:

"This [the surrender] done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, *not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside.*"

These conditions were framed and proposed by Gen. Grant, and accepted by Gen. Lee. And Gen. Grant, in his final letter, says:

"The terms upon which Peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms, they will hasten that most desirable event, *save thousands of human lives* and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

"Sincerely hoping that *all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life*, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A."

Can there be a question as to the proper force and effect of this language? Is there *one* general officer in the Union armies who holds that the men shielded by this capitulation can nevertheless be now arrested, arraigned for treason, and put on trial for their lives? If there be one such, we challenge him to stand forth! and let the public have a look into his eyes! We do not believe there is one.

—We might strengthen our case, if that were needed, by citing the debate on the above terms in our State Senate, or the demur to them by Senator Bell, the eager indorsement they received from Messrs. Fields and Humphrey, and the corresponding manifestations in all parts of the country. Had our Government been left at liberty to arrest, try, convict and hang the paroled Rebels, the demur and the eager approval would have been alike preposterous. But the truth is already plain. *The Times* knows—all the intelligent know—that not one of those paroled under Lee's and the kindred capitulations will be punished for treason, or *can* be, without a breach of faith. Then why not frankly say so, and take thereby a long stride toward pacifying and tranquilizing the country?

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*—true to its instinctive and unfailing hostility to Human Liberty—says:

"We are not of those who are resolved to refuse, indefinitely and with predetermination, the right of suffrage to negroes; but one does not usually intrust an instrument save to those capable of handling it, and the first condition to the obtainment of a right is to know how to enjoy it. The negroes, emancipated but yesterday, without education, almost without the gift of reason, without ideas of general politics or government, only moved by instincts, are they capable all at once of making a use of the suffrage which would be salutary to others or to themselves? We do not think so. Here are men, or rather children, who do not even comprehend that it is necessary to labor in order to have the right to live—and you would give them instantly their share in the government of the State. This is neither possible nor sane. Here is a race which absolutely needs tutelage—a race of *minors*, who must be protected against themselves—and you would call the pupils to govern their teachers! Is that reasonable?"

—How do you know that the Freedmen "do not even comprehend that it is necessary to labor in order to have the right to live?" We probably see at least as many of the Freedmen as you do, and we never yet met one who did not perfectly comprehend what you say they do not. And we say with perfect confidence that there is not one able-bodied Freedman in five hundred who would not gladly work for fair wages if he could only be sure of obtaining them when earned, and of not being reduced again to bondage. But there are comparatively few able to pay wages at the South, while thousands of planters hate their late slaves, and swear that, if compelled to pay wages, they will not pay them to negroes. Hence wide-spread anarchy and idleness.

This cry that the poor will not work is a very old one. The English think the Irish indolent or inefficient; yet in this country the Irish are good workers. Who has not heard of the incorrigibly idle Lazzaroni of Naples? Yet we hear that idleness in Naples is receding before the advances of Liberty. Wherever you hear that the Poor are indolent, be sure that there the Rich do not comprehend their duties or do not accept them. Comparatively few men will persist in hunger and idleness when they can get fair compensation for work.

But "here is a race which absolutely needs *tutelage*." Why they have had five or six generations of it already; and you say that "they are without education," (very true,) and "almost without the gift of reason"—"only moved by instincts," &c. If that is what over so much "tutelage" has done for them, isn't it high time to try something else?

It is cruel—nay, it is villainous—that Oppression should put out its victims' eyes, and then make their blindness an excuse for immuring them indefinitely. Shame that the cause of Despotism should find its most dextrous advocate in a countryman of Lafayette and of Carnot!

Benighted as the Freedmen may be, they are not so ignorant or stupid as to vote power into the hands of their persistent oppressors and traducers. Give them the Right of Suffrage, and they will protect themselves, instead of needing protection against themselves. If, as our opponents predict, they shall generally vote the Democratic ticket, it will only be after Democrats shall have ceased to insist on their kinship with the ape, and on driving them from work-shops and from nearly every respectable employment. There isn't a Democrat fool enough—however unprincipled—to treat them as Democrats now do after they shall have been armed with votes.

—But we stand ready to agree that Intelligence, Usefulness and Moral Worth, shall be indispensable to the exercise of the Right of Suffrage. Make the rule as rigid as you please, and we agree to it, provided that you require it inflexibly of all. Say that there shall be no voter who has not paid a tax—who cannot read with understanding—who is not a good citizen—and we respond, Amen! But if you make Intelligence a qualification for Blacks only, and then shut them out of the Public Schools and in every way discourage their education—if you disfranchise them, and them only, for ignorance, yet keep disfranchised those among them who have acquired more than average intelligence—is not your proscription proved unjust and its pretext hypocritical?

The Blacks of Petersburg, Va., recently held a quiet and orderly public meeting to petition for the Right of Suffrage. They presented a brief report for publication to *The Express* of that city (a city which gave a unanimous vote for Secession, though it contained scores of unchanged Unionists,) but it was peremptorily refused an insertion, and the petitioners were told (untruly) that no Northern State allowed negroes to vote.

—We entreat the early, earnest, candid attention of conservative, peace-loving Southerners to this matter. They must see that it nearly concerns not merely the integrity of the Union but the honor of its upholders. We have called the slave to our aid, and with that aid have triumphed. We secured it by promises which we are not at liberty to break. But we loathe contention and crave peace based on universal good will. We want all proscriptions and disfranchisements, North or South, speedily and utterly obliterated. But Justice is the only basis of true and lasting peace. No settlement is worth having that is not grounded in absolute Right. We ardently desire and hope that this Suffrage question may be settled in and by the States respectively. But if those States insist that men lately in arms against the Union shall have power to disfranchise forever thousands who fought as gallantly to preserve the Union, we cannot in honor consent. Only give the Freedmen a fair chance, and we ask no more. Encourage them to study and work and save by providing that the intelligent, industrious and frugal shall vote, and we leave the persistently ignorant and shiftless to their fate. But you must not ask us to consent that a Rebel soldier may outer and rob a Union soldier's dwelling in his absence, insulting and abusing his family, yet no member of that family be a qualified witness to the facts, so as to bring the burglar and robber to justice. No: you must not ask that the unfaltering Unionists of your State shall mainly be put under the feet of the persistent Rebels. That is not "reconstruction:" it is to perpetuate conflict and render hostility eternal.

The Herald (not a "negro-worshiper," you know) proposes the following:

"We would give the suffrage at once to four classes of Southern negroes. First, and emphatically, to every negro who has borne arms in the cause of the United States; second, to every negro who owns real estate; third, to every negro who can read and write; and, fourth, to every negro who had belonged to any religious organization or church for five years before the war. These points would cover every one that ought to vote, and they would insure in every negro voter a spirit of manhood as well as discipline, some practical shrewdness, intellectual development, and moral consciousness and culture. It is well worth the consideration of the President whether something like this should not be included in the scheme of reconstruction."

—We would be entirely willing to accept this as a basis of concord and peace. Are we to be told that, from the South, nothing can or will be proffered or conceded?

SHARKEY—MISSISSIPPI.

William L. Sharkey, just appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi, has long been regarded as one of the foremost men of that State. He has not been prominent in politics, because he was always a Whig, while Mississippi has never been other than what is called Democratic, but he has been placed at the head of her Judiciary, maugre his unpopular politics, and his open, inflexible hostility to the Repudiation of her Public Debt which was effected under the lead of her Democratic politicians—Albert G. Brown having been elected Democratic Governor expressly on the issue of Repudiation—Jeff. Davis being one of his supporters. A small segment of the Democrats, among whom was the late Gen. John A. Quitman, opposed Repudiation; but the Democratic Repudiators were too many for them and the Whigs together, and persevered in Repudiation, even after their own Court of Appeals had decided that there was no excuse for it.

Judge Sharkey is widely esteemed an able, upright man. It is now said that he has never been a Secessionist, which we presume is true in a sense; though he certainly kept his Unionism very still throughout the last three or four years.

Truth compels us to add that some of his pro-Slavery decisions as Judge of Mississippi's highest Court have seemed to us little less than infernal. Here is a sample of them:

A Mississippi planter, who had lived with one of his female slaves and had several children by her, died, leaving a will, whereby he gave this woman and their children their freedom, with a considerable slice of his property. His White relatives contested the probate of the will, and the case went up to Sharkey for adjudication. He annulled the will and sent the testator's mistress and children to the auction-block, alleging that the relation which led to such disposition of the property was an immoral one, and emancipation contrary to the policy of Mississippi! Sharkey evidently believes, with Taney's revolutionary patriots, that negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect; and it will take a very keen observation, a nice discernment, to discover the difference between Slavery and the condition of the Mississippi negroes under his unchecked sway.

Yerger, who has been appointed U. S. District Judge for Mississippi, is also a Whig of the olden time and (if *the* Yerger we presume him) a worthy, able man. Either he or his brother was a State Judge by popular election some twenty years ago, and gave judgment that the State must pay her bonds. The district was of doubtful politics; but at the ensuing election the Democrats put up a repudiator against Yerger and ran him out. To decide that the State must pay her debts may have been very good law and unquestionable justice, but was not favorable to judicial longevity in Mississippi about those days.

Both Sharkey and Yerger must be rather astonished at finding themselves on the ruling side in their State. They had probably outlived the hope of this [illegible] years ago.

We are adv[illegible] Washington that all civilians from [illegible] now before the Military Commi[illegible] in that city have been conclusively [illegible] to their proper civil jurisdiction, [illegible] this as an earnest that all exceptional military jurisdiction is very soon to be terminated.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

By papers received from Buenos Ayres since our first side went to press, we have additional details of the first movements of the belligerents.

President Mitre, on receiving the news of the wanton invasion of the Argentine Republic, issued a proclamation to his "fellow countrymen" summoning them to their posts as citizen-soldiers. According to the press of Buenos Ayres, the proclamation has been received with enthusiasm, and all political parties are said to be united in a determination to support the Government.

According to present appearances, the war may become one of the most important that has yet taken place in South America. The land forces of Paraguay are estimated by the Buenos Ayres *Standard* at 60,000, those of the allies—Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay—are expected to reach soon 75,000. But the greater number of this force has yet to be raised, while the Paraguayan force is already in the field. It is thought, therefore, that it may take a few months before the allies can assume the aggressive.

The combined population of the three allied countries so far outnumbers that of Paraguay, that the success of the latter would seem to be impossible. The Paraguayans hope, however, that they will find many allies in the northern provinces of the Argentine Republic, and in Uruguay. In the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, which will now be the first to be over run by the forces of Paraguay, the slaves form a vast majority of the inhabitants, and by giving them liberty, President Lopez would detach this valuable province from Brazil.

A SWINDLE THAT OUGHT TO BE STOPPED.

The number of people who like to be swindled is always large, and the number who like to accommodate them does not seem to be small. It is no matter of surprise when a new method of gulling the unwary is exposed, but the remarkable thing is how often the old tricks are played over again, and with what persistence a system of roguery that has been thoroughly laid open is adhered to, and what success it meets with. Last year, for instance, the certificate-jewelry business was so completely unmasked in these columns that the enterprise of its conductors was a good deal discouraged. But this year we find them again at work under another and more ambitious name. Then it was as the individual firm of Brown, Jones & Robinson they did business. Now, in Boston and Washington, swindling has become a joint-stock enterprise, rascality gets itself incorporated, and, under the name of the New-York Jewelers' Manufacturing Association, volunteers to relieve the public of its superfluous cash.

This concern advertises gold and silver watches, jewelry, silver-ware, gold pens, and many other articles of great value, to be sold for $1 each. Not an article in the list is valued at less than $8, yet none is to cost more than a dollar, and there are no blanks in this lottery, but all prizes. So that it is seen at once to be an enterprise of the purest benevolence. That everybody who wants a gold watch for a dollar may know how to get it, we copy the following extract from the advertisement—without charge, on this occasion:

"One million certificates, bearing upon their face the names of the articles as above enumerated, are each inclosed in plain envelopes, and sealed, undistinguishable one from another, mixed and placed in a repository, without choice, from which they are drawn as ordered. The sealed envelopes containing certificates marked with the name of the article, description, and marked price it entitles the holder to, will be sent by mail to any address at 25 cents each; on receipt of the certificate, the purchaser ascertains the exact article he is entitled to, which he can obtain upon the return of the certificate and $1 to the office of the Association."

Not wishing, however, to encourage too sanguine hopes, we copy also our former account of the success of an experiment made last year by an incredulous individual who was so curious as to wish to find out how it was these people made money by selling gold watches for a dollar. He spent a hundred dollars for the "certificates" above referred to, and found himself the lucky possessor of a lot of paper tickets purporting to represent property to the value of $2,153, and this property he was entitled to receive on the further payment of $458. Not wishing, however, to impoverish these rashly-benevolent Samaritans, and reflecting, perhaps, that he had already spent $100 for what he had as yet received nothing but "certificates," he selected a hundred of those that promised the most valuable articles, and sent them for redemption—paying another $100 for the articles. He received a lot of watches, jewelry, gold pens, &c., of which the nominal value was $599.

Very good investment of $200, was it not? But stop a minute. We said *nominal* value. As the articles were all gold and silver—at any rate, professed to be—it was easy to ascertain their actual value; so they were sent to the United States Assay Office, melted up, and a certificate of the net proceeds returned. And how much does the ingenuous reader suppose this $599 of gold and silver proved to be worth? *Just nine dollars and sixty-two cents* ($9 62)! That was what our friend got for the Two Hundred Dollars cash he had invested. And that is about what anybody will get who chooses to invest money in the New-York Jewelers' Manufacturing Association.

Our attention is just now drawn to this subject by remarking that the police of Washington interfered last week to stop the operations of the concern, and even showed themselves so hard-hearted and insensible to generous impulses as to arrest the principal and assistants on a charge of Swindling. "Evidence was produced," says the telegram, "to show that the gift concert partook of the character of a gambling institution. The parties were held to bail before the criminal court." In Boston also, they met with discouragement from the police, so that in two cities at least their facilities for swindling have met with a serious check. The certificate-jewelry business is, in fact, under whatever name carried on, nothing but a gigantic fraud, extending far and wide over the country, and causing many innocent but rather green people losses they can ill afford. During the war, the soldiers were cheated enormously by it. Millions of dollars have been paid for utterly worthless stuff. Somehow, the business ought to be stopped.

LIFE OF LINCOLN.—The Hon. H. J. Raymond is preparing for immediate publication "The Life and State Papers of the late President Lincoln," including a History of his Administration. Every Speech, Address, Message, Proclamation, Letter, &c., known to have emanated from President Lincoln's pen, as well as his Debates with Douglas, Cooper Institute Speech, etc., is incorporated in this volume. It is to be prefaced with an account of the Early Life and Career to the Presidency, and illustrated by an accurate Steel Portrait of Mr. Lincoln by Ritchie, his early home in Kentucky, and 12 other pertinent illustrations. A Chapter of Personal Reminiscences and Anecdotes, by F. B. Carpenter, will make a part of the work. Messrs. Derby & Miller, whose advertisement will be found in its proper place, are the publishers.

The French Committee of Emancipation—Address to President Johnson.

A committee has been formed at Paris, under the name of the French Committee of Emancipation, designed to correspond with the societies founded in America, England and other countries, for the purpose of seconding the entire abolition of Slavery, the education and assistance of the families of the freedmen, and the publication of all the facts relating to this great

The first act of this Committee has been to forward the subjoined address to President Johnson:

"MR. PRESIDENT: The undersigned, faithful friends of the United States, and sons of the French nation which fought for the independence of your country, take the liberty of addressing to you the expression of the sentiments aroused in their soul by the horrible crime which has put into your hands the functions of Abraham Lincoln and the care of his memory.

"He died, not in battle amid the soldiers of the Union, but by the hand of the assassin. He died, but he left his country living, and his death may serve his country, if, subduing the horror of the first emotion, the United States know how to mourn their President, to imitate, and to still listen to him, instead of avenging him.

"We, Frenchmen, have also known civil war; we have more than once seen the noblest and the most innocent victims fall, by an unexpected blow, in the midst of sanguinary troubles. Never have we sought to see in these misdeeds any other hand than that of the murderer. Crimes are isolated, glory is national. The hand of the criminal strikes his own cause as much as his victim. Leaving the assassin in the darkness of his ignominy, let us think only of the dead, and repeat that saying which must have been the last prayer of his soul, 'May my blood be the last shed!'

"Punish the guilty; punish the monsters, alike odious to all parties, who strike down men by the side of their wives and sick men in their beds, but do not suffer indignation to seek retaliation at a distance.

"The awakening of all consciences, the revulsion of public opinion, the melancholy and pure glory shed about his name, the mourning of the country, and especially the energetic union of his successor, his ministers, his generals and the representatives of the country, in order to finish the reconstruction begun—this is the only vengeance worthy of Abraham Lincoln.

"History will recount his part in life. We wish to show what was his soul, avoiding all pomp of language, and praising him as simply as he lived, as he spoke—or, rather, by his acts and words themselves.

"Men smiled somewhat in Europe when they learned, at the close of 1860, that an obscure lawyer from the little city of Springfield, in Illinois, was to take the place of the great Washington, and that he quitted his modest abode to go to sustain three causes—the integrity of the national territory, the sovereignty of the Constitution, and the limitation and perhaps abolition of Slavery. They smiled still more when they learned that this President, formerly a carpenter, a boatman and a clerk, had to wage war, and to triumph at once over the evil designs of Europe, intestine divisions, and military, financial and political difficulties.

"He was, in fact, neither financier, nor general, nor administrator, nor diplomatist, nor sailor; he was a man of the people—honest, religious, modest and determined, who had read nothing before till the age of twenty-five but the Bible and the Life of Washington, and who had known no other school than life, no other master than labor, and no other protector than liberty.

"We can scarcely comprehend, in Europe, despite our love of equality, how a man can rise to the first rank without protection, and how he can maintain himself there without pride. We do not know sufficiently what resources an honest man finds in these two weapons—conscience and country. These qualities were the whole strength and the whole secret of Mr. Lincoln.

"On the morning of Feb. 11, 1861, some friends escorted him to the station at Springfield. He set out, after the election, alone and without a retinue [illegible]

"'No one not in my position,' said he, 'can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To the people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. A duty devolves upon me which is perhaps greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, on which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope that you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain.' He who uttered this touching farewell was not yet installed, yet the South had already revolted.

"On the 6th November, 1860, the Federal electors had been chosen, the majority of whom (180 out of 303) were in favor of Mr. Lincoln. On the 20th of December, South Carolina had raised the standard of insurrection. On the 11th of January, 1861, the Governor of this State had summoned the commander of Fort Sumter, near Charleston, to surrender. On the 6th of February, after consulting the new President, Major Anderson, the commander of the fort, had replied, 'If you besiege me, if you begin civil war, the responsibility of it must rest on you.'

"Calm and firm, despite these provocations, the President in his first message (March 4, 1861), addressed to the insurgents these words, which so clearly characterize the origin and true causes of the war: 'In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend it."'

"'One section of our country believes that Slavery is right and ought to be extended; while the other believes that it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. And this is the only substantial dispute. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. If a minority in such a case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will ruin and divide them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. The central idea of Secession is the essence of anarchy.'

"These words were uttered on the 4th of March, and on the 12th of April, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the first gun was fired by the South. President Lincoln had so little belief in the duration of the war that, on April 15, he contented himself with calling out 75,000 men; but he was so firmly resolved to maintain the Constitution and to interpret it in favor of liberty that he had said, a few days before his installation, on passing through Philadelphia, and in the very hall where the Declaration of Independence was adopted in 1776:

"'I have often inquired of myself, what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was that sentiment which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of men. If this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it. I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and, if it be the pleasure of Almighty God, to die by.'

"He has been assassinated, but the war is ended, the Union subsists, Slavery is destroyed; and, before falling, Lincoln had entered the Rebel capital and had been able, before his death, publicly to praise the brave adversary, Robert E. Lee, whom his brave Generals had just conquered, while restoring honor to him who surrendered his arms. He had been able to raise the Union flag at Richmond, four years from the day when, in Independence Hall, invited to raise the flag on the top of the building, he had said, as it went up, 'I was pleased that it went up by the strength of my own feeble arm, when, according to the arrangement, the cord was pulled and it floated gloriously to the wind in the light, glowing sunshine of the morning. I had not provided the flag, I had not made the arrangement for elevating it to its place; I had applied but a very small portion of my feeble strength in raising it. I was in the hands of the people who had arranged it.'

"He was able to utter, at the moment of his reinauguration, March 4, 1865, after having divested himself of his power in order to submit, in the midst of war and in the face of calumny, to a new election, those memorable words which have become as it were, a solemn testament:

"'If God wills that the war continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn out with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was paid three thousand years ago, so, still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all the nations.'

"Admirable words, and well worthy of him who again wrote, at the close of his message of December 1, 1863, in which, after delaying and patiently waiting for two years, he at length resolved to abolish Slavery: 'Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation.'

"It is on you, Mr. President, that the keeping of this honor and the inheritance of this great man have devolved. Like him you have earned bread, knowledge, esteem and power with the sweat of your brow; like him you have resolutely defended the Union in the Senate; like him you detest Slavery; like him you are surrounded by great ministers and Generals, whom hatred would have gladly united with him in death. It belongs to you to participate in the sentiments of Abraham Lincoln, and to achieve by conciliation the work of strength.

"Europe did not expect to see a purely commercial people become warlike without the spirit of despotism arising from the military spirit. Europe did not expect to see 4,000,000 of wretched slaves resist the temptation of insurrection, and twice save the country that had persecuted them, by giving it brave soldiers, and by exciting an interest, an impulse of public opinion abroad which perhaps prevented the projected interventions. Europe did not expect to see the North, taken by surprise, triumph over the South, so brave and so well prepared.

"Provide for us other surprises, and console us for the tediousness and calamities of the war, by a speedy, solid and generous peace among all the citizens of that nation, to which has been given the beautiful name of the Union. The future will recount that established by Washington, it has been re-established by Lincoln and you. May his blood be the last shed!"

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS.

William L. Sharkey Appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

Whereas, The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and, whereas, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as Chief Civil Executive Officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and, whereas, the Rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of Mississippi of all civil Government; and, whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Mississippi in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government: now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William L. Sharkey of the State of Mississippi, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor and its people to protection by the United States, against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided, that in any election that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi, in force immediately before the 9th of January, A. D., 1861, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession. And the said Convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First: That the Military Commander of the Department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized.

Second: That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third: That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs, and of internal revenue and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But, if suitable residents of districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth: That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post-offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said States, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth: That the District Judge for the Fifth Judicial District, in which Mississippi is included, proceed to hold Courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and the Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sell property subject to confiscate, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

Sixth: That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh: That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Trade Restrictions and Disqualifications Removed from Tennessee.

Whereas, By my Proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, all restrictions upon internal, domestic and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were removed in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River, as shall be embraced within the lines of National military occupation; and

Whereas, By my Proclamation of the 22d of May, 1865,

for reasons therein given it was declared that certain ports of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should, with certain specified exceptions, be reopened to such commerce on and after the 1st day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and

Whereas, I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States no longer exist within the State of Tennessee; that the insurrection heretofore existing within said State has been suppressed; that within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United States is undisputed; and that such officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned are in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions. Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare, that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore declared in insurrection, reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war, as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River, are annulled, and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed; and that on and after the 1st day of July next, all restrictions upon foreign commerce with said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be removed, and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs provided by law; and such officers of the customs shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of such property as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following articles, contraband of war, are excepted from the effect of this Proclamation: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloth.

And I hereby also proclaim and declare that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and within the State of Tennessee and the inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee as reorganized and constituted under their recently adopted Constitution and reorganization and accepted by them, is suppressed; and therefore, also, that all disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and the inhabitants thereof, consequent upon any proclamations issued by virtue of the Fifth Section of the Act entitled "An Act further to provide for collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, approved the 13th day of July, 1861, are removed. But nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in anywise changing or impairing any of the penalties and forfeitures for treason heretofore incurred under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions or disabilities set forth in my Proclamation bearing date the 29th day of May, 1865, or as impairing existing regulations for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety and welfare during the existing insurrection; nor shall this Proclamation affect or in any way impair any laws heretofore passed by Congress, and duly approved by the President; or any proclamation or orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection, abolishing slavery, whether of persons or property; but, on the contrary, all such laws and proclamations heretofore made or issued, are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and virtue.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.]

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Reply of Gen. Halleck to Gen. Sherman.

Major-Gen. Halleck has sent to Secretary Stanton a reply to the strictures of Gen. Sherman in reference to his official conduct during the existence of Sherman's truce with Johnston. Gen. Halleck says:

"By direction of the President, I was, on the 19th of April last, assigned to the command of the Military Division of the James, which included such parts of North Carolina as were not occupied by the command of Major-Gen. Sherman at the time my troops were ordered to Greensborough. Gen. Sherman's troops did not occupy that part of North Carolina. It was occupied by the enemy, and consequently in my command, and defined by General Orders No. 71 of the War Department."

Gen. Halleck further states:

"On the 22d of April Lieut.-Gen. Grant notified me that Sherman's arrangements had been disapproved, and orders given to resume hostilities, and directed me to move my troops on Danville and Greensborough precisely as I did move them there to await his further orders. My instructions to Gens. Meade and Sheridan and Wright were just such instructions as Gen. Grant had directed me to give. The offense, or whatever he may please to call it, if any there was, of marching my troops within territory claimed by Gen. Sherman, was not mine but Gen. Grant's, and all the abuse which he has directed upon me for that act must fall upon the General-in-Chief."

In answer to Sherman's charge of the violation of the truce by Halleck, the latter says that Sherman had never sent him the truce, and he had no knowledge of its terms. He only knew that the truce had been set aside by the President, and he simply carried out the orders of his superior officers in acting as he did. Gen. Halleck says:

"The troops were mostly selected by Gen. Grant, not by me, and as he had commanded them for a year he probably knew something of their capacity for marching, whether or not they would 'march their legs off to catch the treasure for their own use.'"

In reference to Sherman's complaint about Halleck's pushing forward against Johnston's army at the time he was surrendering, the latter says that Sherman "forgets time and circumstances. He must have known that I did not have and could not possibly have had at that time any official information of any new arrangements between him and Johnston for the surrender of the latter's army; neither Gen. Sherman nor any one else could have sent me such official information otherwise than by sea, which would have required several days."

Gen. Halleck then says:

"Gen. Sherman sneers at my sending troops from the direction of Burksville and Danville against Davis in North Carolina as hardly worthy of my military education and genius. However ridiculous Gen. Sherman may consider these movements, they were made precisely as Gen. Grant had directed them."

The reason Sherman was not notified in regard to Jeff. Davis and his stolen treasure, was because Gen. Halleck had no communication open to him. Gen. Halleck, in replying to Sherman's reference to international law, says that Gen. Sherman was not even his superior in rank. "I contend that all my orders were justifiable by the laws of war and military usage, even if they had not been directed by superior authority."

Gen. Halleck denies that Gen. Grant disapproved or countermanded any of his (Halleck's) orders after the Lieutenant-General reached the Chesapeake. The truce "had ceased by Gen. Grant's orders to resume hostilities, and the subsequent surrender of Johnston's army, of which he then notified me, and recalled a part of the troops which he had directed me to send to Danville and Greensborough."

In suggesting to the Secretary of War the orders sent to Stoneman, Wilson, and others directly and not through Gen. Sherman, Gen. Halleck says that he suggested no departure from well-established official channels. But even if he had the responsibility of adopting that course, it must rest upon the authority who sent the orders. If Sherman's complaint is directed against the form of the suggestion, he can only say that he was innocent of any intended offense. His motive for making the suggestion was that Sherman's arrangement threw open the door for the escape of Davis, which he (Halleck) knew was contrary to the wishes of the Government.

Gen. Halleck closes as follows:

"I beg leave to remark that I have in no way, shape or manner criticised or reflected upon Gen. Sherman's course in North Carolina, or upon his truce, or, as Gen. Grant styles it, 'arrangement' with Johnston and Breckinridge, but have simply acted upon the orders, instructions, and expressed wishes of my superiors communicated to me, and as I understood them."

Accompanying Gen. Halleck's letter is a telegram from Gen. Stoneman. He shows not only that if he had obeyed Sherman's order to join him at Raleigh he would have left the door wide open for the escape of Jeff. Davis, but also, that by acting in accordance with his own judgment in disregard of this order he actually so disposed his troops as to prevent the escape of Davis beyond the Mississippi, and insured his final capture by the command of Gen. Wilson.

The Sherman Controversy.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14, 1865.

The friends of Gen. Sherman assert that Gen. Halleck's denial of his responsibility in countermanding the orders of the former and placing it upon Gen. Grant is a dishonest quibble. Gen. Grant did notify Gen. Halleck of the Government's disapproval of Sherman's terms with Johnston, but the specific annulment of Halleck's was unknown to Gen. Grant. This view is affirmed also by the highest military authority. Gen. Sherman's friends put in evidence also an apologetic letter written by Gen. Halleck to Gen. Sherman, in which he asserts that he was only "carrying out what I (he) knew to be the wishes of the War Department."

THE RICHMOND FREEDMEN.

Outrageous Oppression of the Negroes.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14, 1865.

Our Richmond correspondent sends the following: The delegation referred to arrived here tonight from Richmond for the purpose of visiting President Johnson, and laying before him such evidence as cannot fail to convince him of the unheard of cruelties which have been heaped upon them both by the Rebel local police and our own military guards under Gens. Halleck and Patrick. Their affidavits and testimony are substantiated by Union gentlemen of the highest character, who have been eye-witnesses to what they charge, and who will indorse them. Gov. Pierpont has deposed the Rebel Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, for his complicity in the negro persecutions there.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 13, 1865.

The military authorities of Richmond, under the command of Gens. Halleck, Ord and Patrick, in connection with the old Rebel Mayor, have inaugurated a system of oppression and outrage upon the colored people of Richmond, which has created intense excitement in that city.

It appears that the Provost-Marshal-General, Patrick, issued an order requiring every colored man in the city to have a pass signed by the Provost-Marshal, and all those not having the approved pass were to be arrested and imprisoned, and if he had no employment he was to be hired out for any sum, however insignificant it might be, and in despite his own objections. To assist in carrying out this outrageous order, Gen. Patrick re-established the old Rebel Mayor, and he set his slave catching and slave whipping police at work, and for several days the Provost guards, acting in conjunction with the police, were engaged in stopping the negroes in the streets, demanding their passes, and beating and imprisoning those who had none. They entered private houses and workshops, and took men from their work, and on the way to church, who had not the prescribed pass, and hundreds were imprisoned who had the necessary pass.

Some of the victims were subjected to the most cruel punishment—more horrible than those inflicted by slave dealers in their slave-pens.

Colored men and philanthropic citizens appealed to Gen. Patrick for mercy to these unfortunate loyal people, but they received insult instead of a promise of reform of abuses. At length, the colored people assembled in mass meeting, in one of their churches, and appointed a committee of their number to wait upon President Johnson, and make known to him their grievances, and ask for protection. They have collected a mass of facts bearing upon their case, and will present them together with a powerful address. V. V.

Account of the State of New-York for Reimbursement of Expenses Incurred in Raising Troops to Aid in Suppressing the Great Rebellion.

By an Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1861, it was provided "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized Agents, the costs, charges and expenses, properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper Accounting Officers of the Treasury."

In compliance with this Act, the State of New-York has filed the proper vouchers for the settlement of her account against the General Government for the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by her in raising the first 38 Regiments of N. Y. Volunteers. These vouchers have been passed upon by the proper Accounting Officers of the Treasury; and the result of their official examination we now propose to give you, and through you to the people of New-York, who cannot but be interested in the result.

It must be borne in mind that the present account includes only the cost of raising and arming the first 38 Regiments of New-York Volunteers. The other regiments raised in the State were organized under United States officers, and at the direct expense of the General Government; and their cost does not enter into, or make any part of, the present account.

The cost of raising these 38 regiments, according to the account presented by the State, is $2,950,479 46, which is distributed as follows:

For arms and equipments	$797,861 31
For pay (officers and men)	335,565 18
For subsistence	463,007 96
For clothing	878,886 07
For transportation	61,060 58
For medical expenses	31,148 63
For volunteer enlistments	10,112 00
For contingent expenses	241,649 71
For interest on loans for public defense	131,168 02
Total	$2,950,479 46

On which are the following

CREDITS.

By Requisition No. 6,069, being reimbursement of 40 per cent on expenditures	$1,113,000 00
By draft on payment for bullet-machine	1,800 00
By 347 Sharp's carbines	11,365 00
By duties refunded (on arms imported)	29,883 50
By cash from H. C. Hodges to Quartermaster-General	1,169 34
By cash from Major F. Sprague to Quartermaster-General	888 97
By miscellaneous payments	264 30
Total	$1,158,371 11
Leaving balance due the State of	1,792,108 35

The preceding is the account as made out by the State authorities. Below is the account as allowed by the Accounting Officers of the Treasury:

For arms and equipments	$351,204 80
For pay (officers and men)	170,326 67
For subsistence	40,149 87
For clothing	737,287 93
For transportation	48,643 31
For medical expenses	17,576 48
For volunteer enlistments	......
For contingent expenses	53,205 52
For interest on loans for public defense	......
Total amount allowed	$1,421,394 28
From which deducting same credits as before	1,158,371 11
Leaves amount due the State	$263,023 17
Instead of the amount claimed	1,792,108 35

The difference between the amount claimed by the State and the amount allowed by the Accounting Officers is $1,529,085 18, which is distributed as follows:

On arms and equipments	$443,656 81
On pay (officers and men)	165,238 51
On subsistence	422,858 09
On clothing	141,598 14
On transportation	12,417 27
On medical expenses	13,572 15
On volunteer enlistments	10,112 00
On contingent expenses	188,444 19
On interest	131,168 02
Total difference	$1,529,085 18

It cannot fail to be observed that the difference between the account as presented by the State, and the account as allowed by the Accounting Officers of the Treasury, is very great.

This difference has arisen in various ways. Want of space will prevent anything but a very general explanation. Doubtless much of the account now suspended will be ultimately allowed on satisfactory explanation by the State authorities.

Much of the difference has arisen from the failure of the State to properly account for the property purchased. None of the charges for property claimed to have been purchased have been allowed, except the State authorities have satisfactorily accounted for the disposition made of it. All the property that is shown to have been issued to the troops, and for which receipts have been given by the U. S. officers authorized to receive and receipt for it, has been allowed and the cost has been credited to the State. All property of every kind not thus receipted for has been either disallowed or suspended until its disposition can be shown.

The accounts show that none of the hospital property, surgical instruments, &c., have been accounted for, and the entire cost of it has been suspended against the State, and will remain so unless the property is accounted for.

The Subsistence account shows the purchase of rations as follows: 4,900 rations at 27c. per ration; 592,189 rations at 35c. per ration; 149,612 rations at 37½c. per ration; 134,109 rations at 40c. per ration; 103,886 rations at 42c. per ration; 57,890 rations at 43c. per ration; 117,069 rations at 50c. per ration; 12,236 rations at 60c. per ration. Total number of rations, 1,172,521.

This does not include the entire Subsistence account, as many of the men were boarded, and rations were not regularly issued during all the time the troops were cared for by the State.

ARREST OF JOHN MITCHEL.

He is Conveyed to a Steamer—Probable Destination, Fortress Monroe—His Adventures after Capture.

Mr. John Mitchel, late of *The Richmond Examiner*, but more recently of *The Daily News*, was yesterday arrested, upon the authority of Gen. Dix, and we understand that he has been sent to Fortress Monroe, on the charge of treason.

At about midday, two military officers, accompanied by Detective Elder, entered the office of *The Daily News*. Mr. Benjamin Wood was the first person met, of whom they inquired for John Mitchel. Considerably disturbed, Mr. Wood referred them to an inner sanctum, where the gentleman in question was found. Being informed of his arrest, he quietly acquiesced, and proceeded with the officers to the coach which was in waiting at the door.

IN THE CARRIAGE.

Mr. Mitchel was perfectly silent for some moments after the carriage commenced moving. He presently broke the silence by saying to Capt. Callahan, one of the officers accompanying him—so goes the rumor of the street:

"Captain, from your name, I take you to be an Irishman."

Capt. C.—"You are right, sir. I am an Irishman."

Mr. Mitchel—"Of course you know me to be one also; how can you find it in your heart to arrest one of your fellow countrymen?"

Capt. C.—"I am now an American; you are no more my fellow-countryman than anybody else; I only know that we have orders to arrest you."

Mr. M.—"For what?"

Capt. C.—"I don't know—for treason, perhaps."

Mr. M.—"But I am not a traitor. The South are fairly thrashed, and I follow the tide—I am no longer a traitor, but a peaceful, loyal man."

Capt. C., (*with emphasis*,) Mr. Mitchel, I have no time to bandy words. You are an Irishman, I am ashamed to say. You pretended to flee from the oppression of the Old World to the freedom of the New; yet almost your first act in your new-found liberty, was to declare yourself in favor of a species of human bondage, the meanest, and most infamous recorded in history. In that cause you toiled with brain and brawn for five years, and you now have the sublime impudence to come here, in New-York, and establish yourself as the head of the most ultra-Copperhead sheet in the city. I can only say that, as a general thing, your countrymen abhor and despise you, and that my own contempt for you is so great that I can find no language to further express my feelings.

Mr. Mitchel's face worked convulsively as he listened to this answer, but he said nothing more.

AT GEN. DIX'S HEADQUARTERS.

Arriving at Gen. Dix's headquarters, the prisoner was immediately taken up stairs. We were not admitted into the General's office during their conference, but the case of the prisoner was evidently disposed of in very short order, as he issued from the office in a few moments, accompanied by the detectives who had arrested him, and proceeded to the carriage, which was waiting below.

EN ROUTE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

It is understood that Mr. Mitchel was sent to Fortress Monroe. He was conveyed from Gen. Dix's headquarters to [illegible] the Battery, where he was comfortably installed in the same [illegible] which carried Gen. Sherman to West Point a few days ago. The destination of the craft was kept a profound secret, but it was generally understood by the deck-hands, cabin-boys, and powder monkeys, in short by everybody but newspaper reporters, that Fortress Monroe would receive the renegade in its adamantine arms.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The Testimony on Tuesday.

DEFENSE RESUMED.

On the 13th inst., some discussion took place between members of the Court and the counsel for the defense regarding a mysterious letter alleged to have been written to Booth by two men named French and McAleer, but which never reached its destination. There appearing doubt about the authenticity of the communication, the Judge-Advocate-General stated that it would not go on the record.

Dr. James C. Hall of Washington, was examined relative to the mental condition of the prisoner Payne. The mind of the accused he considered of a very low order; but he could not detect in it any positive evidence of insanity. A commission was granted to make a further examination of the matter.

Several witnesses called by the defense testified that Mrs. Surratt had been considered a good Christian woman, and that she had been kind to Union soldiers and furnished them with provisions. Other witnesses examined were recalled by the defense to testify regarding the weapons found in John M. Lloyd's house, at Surrattsville, to which place they were conveyed by John H. Surratt, previous to the assassination, and where they were called for by Harrold after the tragedy. Several other witnesses were examined, both in behalf of the prosecution and the accused; but their testimony elicited nothing new of particular importance. The counsel for all the prisoners excepting Payne announced, before the adjournment of the Court, that their defense was closed.

An abstract of the testimony taken on previous days will be found on the 3d page.

Resume of Wednesday's Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14, 1865.

Doctors Hall, Stevens, Norris, Porter and Surgeon-General Barnes testified that, in consultation with one another, they had made an examination of Payne, with the view to determine the question of his sanity or insanity. They severally stated their opinion to be that the prisoner was a sane and responsible man, and that there was no evidence of either mental or moral insanity on his part.

The Court then adjourned until Friday.

The Horse Market.

The Twenty-fourth-st. Sales Stables are well filled with horses, the supply exceeding the demand. There is a marked difference in the trade since the Government ceased buying for the army. Now the city railroads and stage lines are the principal buyers, paying, generally, $125@$135, in some cases $150 and even $160. During the war they bought sparingly, and their stock run down, both in quantity and quality, requiring free purchases now to bring it up. A few work and carmen's horses are sold at $175@$250, but next to the demand for railroad horses is the inquiry for good road teams for citizens going into the country, and who have a particular aversion to being passed on the road. Teams which suit this class of customers command $700 to $1,200, one span, 15 hands 1 inch high, bays six years old, well matched, selling at the former price, while a splendid pair of black horses, 15½ hands, good steppers, brought $1,400, going to New-Haven. Among the trotters, there were no very marked animals, and few sales are reported of late. We noticed a "Hambletonian" horse, 5 years, 16 hands high, reputed to trot in 2:50, held at $2,000, with a bay Patchen horse, at the same price. Some fancy spans have brought $1,500 to $2,000. Really good horses, particularly the "fancy," have not fallen off in price, but common horses are lower. Government sales of army horses are quite frequent at Washington, but it is not likely many of them will be brought here, being needed in that vicinity and further South.

BULL'S HEAD.—The beef market had such a tumble this week that it nearly broke the necks of some of the Western drovers, who paid much more for cattle in Illinois than they got for them here. The decline is fully 1½c. ₱ lb from last week. Calves are very plenty and cheap. Sheep are advancing from the very low rates of last week. Hogs are lower, with free arrivals.

BRICK.—Chambers's Patent Steam Brick Machine, advertised by Abram Requa, No. 27 Courtlandt-st., is said to mold 60 bricks per minute at less than half the cost of the tedious hand-molding process; and the patent brick are claimed to be decidedly superior in quality. We trust no one purposing to make Brick on a large scale will neglect calling on Mr. Requa and examining his models. This is no experiment, having been for three years in successful operation. We deem it a very great improvement on the old processes of Brick-molding.

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Canvassers wanted in every County in the United States. Apply as above.

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LINSEED OIL (raw and boiled),
ENGLISH ROOFING, COTTAGE COLORS, &c., &c.
F. A. WHITING & Co.,
Victoria White Lead Works,
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SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
BLANK'S ITCH CERATE
will cure the Itch in thirty-six hours; also, cures Scald Head, Old Sores, and all Eruptions of the Skin; contains no mercury. Price 50 cents per box. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & Co., No. 21 Park-row, and all Druggists in New-York.

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SOMETHING NEW [illegible] offers' Self-rino, Magenta and Petroleum Polish [illegible] Boots for Ladies and Children, now ready. Slippers [illegible] Shoes. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

[illegible]ment.]

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COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 14.

U.S. 6s, 1868, cp.	Bk. State N. Y.	American Coal.
10,000.....115	44.........111	200.........58
U.S. 6s, 1881, cp.	St. Nicholas Bk.	300....b30. 59
21,000......109¾	10..........100	Mich.So.&N.In.
U.S. 6s, 5-20, reg.	Del.& H. Canal.	100....s30. 64
10,000......102¾	250.........142	500........64¼
U.S. 6's 5-20, cp.	Cumb. Coal pref.	200........64¾
2,000.......102¾	200..........41	300........64¾
U.S. 5s, 10-40, cp.	Mich. Central.	100,2d call. 64¾
2,350 small. 95	100.........111	Mich. South. gtd
1,200......96½	Quicksilver.	50.........130
10,000 ....96¾	100....s10. 51	Illinois Central.
500.......96¾	100........51	300........122½
U.S. 5s, '74, cp.	Mariposa.	10.........122
3,000.......97	200........11	Cleve. & Pitts.
Ohio 6s 1875.	200........11½	200........67½
5,000......96¾	100........11¾	1,500.......68
Missouri 6s.	Atlantic Mail.	600........67½
5,000.......70	200.........172½	200....b30. 68
Tenn. State 6s.	Brunswk.C.L.C.	Chicago & N.W.
10,000.....73	400.........5	200.......c. 25½
5,000.2d cl 72½	Quartz Hill Co.	Chi.&N.W.pref.
Ohio & M. cert.	100.........5	100........54½
15,000......25	N. Y. Central.	200........54¾
20,000......25½	100........92¾	100........55
N.Y.Cent.6s,'83.	800........93	500........55½
3,000.......92	100........92¾	200.2d call. 55½
N.Y. Cent.7s,'76	Erie.	Cleve.Col.& Cin
1,000.......102	200........78	8.........128
Hud.Riv. 1st M.	1,500....s3. 77¾	Cleve. & Toledo.
1,000.......105	500........77¾	300........108½
Harlem 1st Mtg.	100....s30. 76¾	100........100½
1,000.......99	200....s30. 76¾	100........100½
Chi.& N.W.1 m.	Hudson River.	Chic. & R. I.
5,000......79½	100........106½	100........99¼
1,000.......79	100........106½	100........99¼
P.Ft.W.& C. 1st	50.........106	200........99
9,000.......101½	700........106½	Chic., Bur.& Q.
Miss.&Mo.LG.b	100 2d call.107	118........117
5,000.......38	400......c. 107¼	Mil.& Pr. du Ch.
American Gold.	Reading.	100........36
1,000......142½	600........95	100........36¼
Bank of Com.	200........95¾	100........36¼
90.........107	700........95¾	Pitts.Ft W.&Ch
Canton.	1,000........95¾	100........95½
100........37¾	200.2d call. 95¾	25........95½
100........37¾		350........95

SECOND BOARD.

U.S. 6s, 5-20 cou.	Quicksilver.	Reading.
23,000......102¾	100........52	500........96½
U.S.5s, 10-40, cp.	Atlantic Mail.	300........96¾
5,000......96¾	200.........173	40........94¾
Treas. Nts.7 3-10	N. Y. Central.	Mich. Central.
2d Series.	300........93¾	100.........111
1,000......99¾	Erie.	Chicago & N.W.
10,000......99¾	200........78¾	100........26
Tennessee 6s.	Hudson River.	Chi.&N.W.pref.
3,000......72¼	200.........108	200........55¼
Missouri 6s.	300........107¾	Cleve. & Toledo.
10,000......70¼	300....b30.108	1,000........105
20,000......70¼	500........107¾	Chicago & R. I.
N. Carolina 6s.	200........107¾	200........99½
2,000.......72	Mich. So. & N.I.	600........99¼
Cumb. Coal pref.	800........65	400........99¾
100....b30. 41¾	Cleve. & Pitts.	Pitts.F.W.&Ch.
400....b30. 42	500........67½	100........95¼
300........41¾	300........67¾	55........95

WEDNESDAY, June 14—P. M.

Gold opened at 142¼, and was steady all day at about that rate, closing at about 142¾. The extreme of the day was 141¾@142¾.

Eleven p. m.—At the Evening Exchange Gold closed at 143¼.

The steamer Pennsylvania takes out $100,000 in specie to-morrow.

Government stocks were not much affected by the European advices, and were not offered except in trifling amounts. The end of the Rebellion, which is not yet apparent to European capitalists, is fully realized here, and holders of Government stocks are not disposed to sell them at current rates, believing as they do that they will sell at 80 for gold in London at no remote day. Tennessee bonds continue firm, and are salable at 72¼@72¾. In railway bonds and bank shares little doing. For coal stocks better rates have been paid.

Money is easy at 4@5 ₱ cent to stock houses, and more is offered than can be used at the rates. In commercial paper little doing at 6½@9 ₱ cent. There is a decided preference for Government securities on mercantile paper.

Exchange for the steamer closed as follows: Bankers' Sterling, 60 days, 110½@110¾; Bankers' Sterling, 3 days, 110¾@111; Merchants', 109¾@109¾; Francs, long date, 5.11¼; Francs, short date, 5.8¾.

In Freights the engagements to Liverpool are 140,000 bush. Wheat, 20 tuns Fustic, and 250 tuns Mahogany, all on private terms; and a British Bark to River Platte, on private terms.

The shipments of coal by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, were:

	Tons.
By Rail, for week ending June 10	10,859 02
Previously for 1865	198,498 14
Total	209,357 16
To same date, 1864	106,056 12
Increase	103,301 04

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending June 12, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$2,425,563	$5,231,326	$2,105,879
Previously reported	82,575,373	72,275,033	72,351,033
Since January 1	$85,001,956	$77,506,359	$74,457,002

The imports and exports at this port from July 1 to date have been as follows:

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Imports mdse.	$172,743,063	$205,101,015	$144,156,797
Exports produce	178,789,582	155,078,890	199,629,852
Exports specie	51,391,661	54,592,617	37,739,229

For the week ending June 10, National banks were organized, with

Capitals amounting to	$10,379,500
Previously authorized	288,971,050
Whole number of banks authorized to date, 1,251, with an aggregate capital of	$299,343,350
Amount of circulation issued to national banks for the week ending July 10, inclusive	2,464,845
Previously issued	135,307,860
Total circulation issued	$137,772,705

HUDSON RIVER RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

June, 1864	$253,049	June, 1863	$202,392
July	273,726	July	190,364
August	306,595	August	219,561
September	361,600	September	268,100
October	340,900	October	302,176
November	340,738	November	295,750
December	507,552	December	484,550
January, 1865	525,936	January, 1864	501,231
February	418,711	February	472,240
March	424,670	March	356,026
April	311,540	April	272,540
May	351,759	May	261,759
Total	$4,416,976	Total	$3,853,287
Increase			$563,689

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the following National Banks as additional depositories of the public money: Merchants', Washington, D. C.; Exchange, Norfolk, Va.; Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.; Farmers', Annapolis, Md.; Richmond, Richmond, Ind.; National Metropolitan, Washington, D. C.; Leather Manufacturers', New-York.

The Jeffersonville Railroad is to be extended to Albany, Ind., and the work will be commenced as soon as the right of way is secured.

The construction of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad is still in agitation, but the progress of the preliminary work is not rapid.

The Boston Evening Traveller of yesterday reports:

Money continues abundant, and there are more lenders than borrowers at six per cent on call. Loans for longer periods of time are made at higher rates of interest. There is not much doing in discounts either at the bank or in the open market. Seven per cent is about the rate of four months' paper of the first-class, which still remains very scarce. The transactions in the other kinds are also quite limited. The stock market is rather dull.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1865.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ₱ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges.

BEANS AND PEAS.

There is a little improvement in beans, or rather more inquiry, with no perceptible advance in price. We quote:

Beans, pea, and medium prime, ₱ bush	$1 00@$1 25
Beans, kidney, ₱ bush., prime	1 30@ 1 50
Beans, marrow, prime	1 25@ 1 40
Beans, inferior	75@ 1 00
Peas, Canadian, ₱ bush	1 75@ 1 90

BUTTER.

Receipts are moderate, and with a good home and near-by demand, also considerable inquiry for shipping to California, prices are firm at quotations. Good State dairies are worth 30c.; selected firkins, prime yellow, bring 33c. to California shippers, who have paid 30c. for a little fine Ohio butter. One lot of good State tubs was sold, to arrive, at 29c. The best Orange County pails sell for 30c., though there is a talk of advancing the price. We quote:

Orange Co., pails, new, ₱ lb	29@30
Fancy Delaware, &c., tubs, ₱ lb	28@30
Fancy Delaware, for shipping, firkins, ₱ lb	31@33
Sussex Co., firkins	30@33
Pennsylvania tubs and pails, store packed	23@30
Medium Ohio	27@29
State Tubs, Welsh, good to choice	26@29
Western Reserve, prime	26@29
White Western Butter	20@29
Grease Butter	12@18

CHEESE.

The advance in gold and late favorable accounts from Europe have led to an active inquiry for fine factory cheese. A lot of 600 boxes, fancy, was sold to-day at 16c., though 15½c. was all shippers were generally willing to pay for strictly prime. The market is quite active, and many lots were changing hands. Some old cheese is being offered very low. We quote:

Connecticut English Dairy, ₱ lb	13@15
Factory, Prime, ₱ lb	15@15½
Factory, medium	14@14½
Farm Dairy, Prime, ₱ lb	14@15
Farm Dairy, medium	12@13
Pineapple, ₱ lb	20@23
Common Skim Milk	8@10

EGGS.

Eggs are doing better with lighter arrivals. They have been sold by the single barrel at 31c. Market quick. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania choice, ₱ doz.	— @30
State, good marks	29@29
Western and Canada, ₱ doz., good order	27@28
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.	33@35
Geese eggs, ₱ doz.	52@55
Egg Oats, ₱ bush., good	45@50

FRUITS—DRIED.

Apples are in little demand now that strawberries are plenty. Other dried fruits sell slowly. We quote:

Apples, sliced, ₱ lb	10@11
Apples, good State, ₱ lb	8@8½
Apples, Western, ₱ lb	7½@8
Blackberries, ₱ lb	25@28
Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	45@50
Peaches, unpealed ₱ lb	20@23
Peaches, Virginia, pealed ₱ lb	33@40
Peanuts, ₱ bush	63 70@—
Plums, ₱ lb	35@40
Raspberries, ₱ lb	35@40
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	20@25

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

This is *the* strawberry week, and the receipts yesterday were much larger than for any previous day. The market has not recovered from the glut, receipts being large again to-day. Small baskets generally sell at 3@5c., though many have been sold at 2c. They vary from day to day, according to the supply, which will now begin to fall off. Cherries are plenty and much lower. We quote:

Apples, new, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 00
Cherries, choice, ₱ lb	10@12
Cherries, common, ₱ lb	5@8
Gooseberries, ₱ bush	2 25@2 50
Strawberries, Wilson's, &c., ₱ qt.	12@20
Strawberries, ₱ small basket	3@5
Strawberries, small, ₱ quart	10@12

LARD AND TALLOW.

Lard, Country, ₱ lb	17@19
Rough Fat, ₱ lb	6½@7½
Tallow, ₱ lb	10½@10¾

MEATS.

Beef is much lower; good mutton higher. We quote:

Beef Sides, ₱ lb	10@14½
Beef, Fore Quarter, ₱ lb	7@10½
Beef, Hind Quarter, ₱ lb	16@19½
Veal, Carcases, ₱ lb	8@15
Mutton, Carcases, ₱ lb	8@14
Lamb, ₱ lb	18@23
Pork, Carcases, ₱ lb	11½@11¾

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls are plenty and lower, selling slowly. In fact, all kinds of poultry have declined. We quote:

Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	75@1 25
Ducks, live, ₱ pair	$1 50@1 75
Fowls, live, ₱ pair	1 25@1 50
Fowls, live, ₱ lb	18@20
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	24@26
Turkeys, live, ₱ lb	20@22
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	24@26

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

We quote:

Badger, each	25@1 00	Mink, dark	$3 00@6 00
Bear, each	$10 00@20 00	Mink, pale	1 50@3 50
Beaver, blk ₱ lb	2 50@3 50	Muskrat	12@30
Beaver, pale ₱ lb	1 00@2 50	Opossum	6@15
Calf, gr'n, ₱ lb	15@19	Otter, North'n	4 00@8 00
Cat, house, ea.	10@25	do., Southern	2 00@6 00
do., wild, each	25@1 00	Racoon, N'th'n	40@75
Cattle, green hides, ₱ lb	6@7	do., Southern	25@40
		Sheep & Lambs	25@75
Deer, Wet.dr'd	37@50	do., Wool Sks.	1 50@3 50
Fox, Red, each	1 00@2 50	Skunk, Striped	10@50
do., Gray	25@1 00	do., Black	37@75
Fox, Silver	$10 00@40 00	do., White	6@10
Marten	1 50@3 00		

VEGETABLES.

Old Potatoes are firmer. Cabbages are coming in plentifully, and are much lower. New potatoes are in market from Norfolk. Green peas are in large supply; also bunch turnips, beets and onions. We quote:

Asparagus, Oyster Bay, ₱ bunch	16@20
Beans, green, ₱ bbl	6 00
Cabbages, per 100	7 00@8 00
Cucumbers, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	16 00@18 00
Garlic, ₱ 100 bunches	3 00@6 00
Onions, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl	5 50@6 00
Peas, Long Island, per bush	62@75
Potatoes, Prince Albert ₱ bbl	2 00@2 25
Potatoes, Western Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 50@3 00
Potatoes, Peachblow, ₱ bbl	2 25@2 75
Potatoes, Common ₱ bbl	1 25@1 75
Potatoes, Bermuda, New, ₱ bbl	12 00
Potatoes, Norfolk, New, ₱ bbl	7 00@8 00
Squashes, ₱ bbl	3 00@4 00
Tomatoes, Bermuda, ₱ 5 quart box	1 50
Turnips, new white, ₱ 100 bunches	5 00@7 00

SUNDRIES.

BEESWAX, pure, ₱ lb	44@46c.
BEESWAX, impure, ₱ lb	20@25c.
CIDER, ₱ gal	20@25c.
BROOM CORN, ₱ lb	22@26c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, ₱ lb	65@68c.
GINSENG, ₱ lb	85@90c.
VINEGAR, ₱ gal	20@30c.
HOPS, prime, ₱ lb	28@32c.
HOPS, common, ₱ lb	10@20c.
Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:	
14 feet Hoops	$55@$65
12 feet Hoops	45@50

Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE *for the week ending Wednesday*, June 14, 1865.

Amount of stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veals.
This week	1,736	4,124	1,175	1,300	530
Last week	1,261	2,110	1,000	400	1,000
One year ago (June 14)	1,491	3,149	750	1,700	836

PRICES—Beef, per 100 lb, on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, Extra, $12 50@$13; first quality, $12@$12 50; second quality, $11 50@$12; third quality, $10 50@$11; a few choice single pairs, $13 25@$13 50; some of the poorest Bulls, &c., $8@$9.

Working Oxen, none.

Cows and Young Calves—Fair quality, $35@$70; Extra, $75@$100; Farrow and Dry, $2[illegible]@$49.

Sheep—Per lb, live weight, 7@8c.; Extra Western, 7@8c.; Lambs per head in lots, $3@$4 50.

Fat Hogs—Per lb, 10@10½c., live weight, dull; Shotes, wholesale, 11@14c.; retail, 11@15c.; Pigs, 25@25c. per lb.

Veal Calves—$5@$8 in lots.

Hides—Brighton, 7@8c. ₱ lb; Country lots, 6@7c.

Calf Skins—16@18c.

Tallow—6@6c. ₱ lb.

Pelts—$1 50@$2 25 each; country lots, 75c.@$1 50; Sheared, 25c.

REMARKS.—The number of cattle at market this week is 200 greater than any one week last year from the middle of April to the middle of July, and is a very large supply for the season. Of the whole number, 1,175 are Western, and mostly of very superior quality. Although good numbers are taken by Connecticut and Rhode Island buyers, the trade is not brisk, at prices nearly or quite 2c. ₱ lb. less than last week. This is a very great change for this market, and holders of cattle are much disappointed. But few of the nice Western steers are sold above 13c, on 70 per cent of live weight, say from 13 to 15c.; Northern cattle from 8 or 9 to 12 or 12½c.

The Sheep Market is equally depressed. A few lots were sold as low as 3c., and many for 4c., and few, if any, Northern sheep over 6½c. ₱ lb. One lot of corn-fed Western sheep, averaging 133 lb. per head in Albany was sold at 8½c. ₱ lb.

Calves are about $2 per head less.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—June 14.

The supply of Beef Cattle this week was large, the offerings amounting to 1,575 head. The market was dull, and prices declined from $1 to $2 ₱ 100 lb. Common and ordinary cattle sold at from $10 to $13, and Fair and Good at from $15 to $16. Extra lots sold as high as $18 ₱ 100 lb.

SHEEP—There has been but little change in this market. The sales reached to over 5,000 head, at prices ranging from 6 to 6½c. ₱ lb gross for Clipped Sheep. Lambs sold at from $3 to $6 ₱ head, as to quality.

HOGS—This market continues dull, and the sales only amounted to 1,250 head, at prices ranging from $11 to $15 ₱ 100 lb net.

COWS—The sale of Cows amounted to 115 head. Springers brought from $30 to $55, and Cow with Calf at from $33 to $80 each. The market closed dull.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREENE'S AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE. 12mo. pp. 459. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Descended from one of the most illustrious commanders in the Revolutionary army, and devoted both by the pride of ancestry and personal tastes to the minute investigation of the history of the war for Independence, the author of this volume has brought a rare familiarity with the subject, a reflective and philosophical mind, and admirable literary culture to the composition of his work. He differs from most previous writers on the same theme by his more profound comprehension of the causes of the Revolution, and his successful endeavor to trace the events of the epoch to the principles in which they had their origin. His volume is rather a discourse on the political history of the Revolutionary period, than a description of its prominent incidents. He unfolds the ideas with which the men of that day were inspired, analyzes their motives of action, and expounds the general laws which controlled the succession of events. Not that he deals in purely abstract or theoretical considerations. Far from it. He combines the practical view of affairs with the philosophical explanation of their causes. In discussing the various topics which are embraced in the plan of his work, he evinces great political sagacity as well as shrewd historical tact. His delineations of character, especially that of Franklin, exhibit acute discrimination, a sympathy with the higher order of personal qualities, and a felicitous choice of the language of moral portraiture.

The relation of the people of the Colonies to the British Government at the date immediately prior to the Revolution is the subject of a vigorous discussion in the commencement of the volume. Mr. Greene forcibly sets forth the difference between the American population at that time, and the subjects of the European monarchies. The latter were in a state of transition from the abuses of the Middle Ages. They were awakening to a consciousness of the true character of feudal institutions, and beginning to emerge from their degradation. The vassal grudged the labor which his ancestors had cheerfully rendered to their lords. The peasant hated the noble who trampled down his grain with his dogs and horses, and forbade him to protect the vegetables which he had planted for the food of his children from the depredations of rabbits and hares. The merchant dreaded monopolies; the manufacturer was alarmed by the fear of new edicts; the man of letters sighed for freedom of thought; the rich man for liberty to use his wealth to advantage; the soldier for promotion by service; every class of society, in short, was eager for the correction of ancient abuses, and the establishment of a better order of things.

But no such contradiction between the government and the people existed in the American colonies of Great Britain. There everything was fresh and vigorous with the vitality of new life. The influence of the Middle Ages had passed away; feudal abuses, there were none; the people were accustomed to regulate their domestic affairs for themselves, and were content to leave their foreign interests in the hands of the mother country in return for her protection. But this was not a state of abject dependence. It was rather the dependence of the industrious child upon the thrifty parent—a habit outliving the necessity from which it sprang. They had no wish for sudden or violent changes. They loved their mother country with a lively recollection of early associations and endearments. To go to England was to go home. The history of England was the commencement of their own. Her great men were their great men. Her literature was their literature. The glory of her flag was a part of their own title to honor. But in the brief historical space of nine years, all this was forever changed. The thirteen colonies became thirteen United States with a name, a flag, a history of their own.

The causes of this national revolution, according to Mr. Greene, are to be found, first, in the colonial system itself. The restrictions on industry soon became almost intolerable. As new branches of production were opened, new shackles were forged, and every fresh enterprise was promptly discouraged by acts of prohibition. The relation of England to the colonies was thus converted into a mere affair of pounds, shillings, and pence. She found in them a valuable market both of consumption and supply. The raw material which she received from them was sent back prepared for use. Her ship-owners grew rich by carrying the certain freight to and fro. She had the exclusive right of buying and selling, and therefore commanded her own terms. This relation was not of a kind to last. It produced on the part of the colonists a feeling of distrust and suspicion, though combined with filial reverence, and on the side of England, a sense of arbitrary power which could not fail to result in contempt for her dependents. The feeling was aggravated by British ignorance of America. Few Englishmen had any accurate ideas concerning the character of the Colonies. They scarcely knew their geographical position. Of the history of the colonists, they were almost entirely ignorant. Hence, their only notion of the plantations was of a good place to make money. There was no feeling of brotherhood or sympathy with the American people. The colonist was an inferior. He was condemned to labor in a lower sphere. His success awakened no pride. His affection for the home of his fathers was met with no cordial response. With a heart glowing with enthusiasm for English traditions, English literature, English history, he was met, as is the case even at the present day, "with the repulsive coldness of English reserve, and the haughty condescension of English pride." The desire for independence, moreover, was fostered by the spirit of the free institutions of the colonists. At first, the feeling was vague and indefinite. But it gradually assumed form, with every discussion of social rights, until at length it culminated in the Boston tea-party and the battle of Bunker Hill.

One of the most interesting chapters of the volume is devoted to the army of the Revolution. Its suggestions are equally attractive and informing. The English government early conceived the erroneous idea that there was no material in the Colonies for the formation of an army. Parliament had been amused with ludicrous pictures of American cowardice. The blunder was repeated from mouth to mouth, and was still believed by British soldiers when they marched to Concord. Not till their retreat from that disastrous expedition, and their experience of Yankee resistance at Bunker Hill, were they fully convinced of their error. But in fact, no country ever possessed better materials for an army than the thirteen Colonies. Their hardy yeomen and robust mechanics were inured to effort and privation. They were accustomed from boyhood to the use of the gun. They were in the habit through half their lives of making long journeys on foot and on horseback, at all seasons and in all weather. Hundreds of them had fought by the side of English soldiers in the old French war. Hundreds more had fought the Indians alone on the frontier. The name of Washington had already reached the ear of royalty. Putnam was the hero of many romantic legends. Prescott had won a high military reputation. Gridley was famous as a skillful engineer. Ward, and Stark, and Pomroy, were recognized as able commanders. Many of less renown were heroes of their own village circles. There was not a well-fought field to which some American could not point with pride. It was from such materials that America was to form her army.

The militia of Massachusetts was organized in the Autumn of 1774. It furnished those bands of minute-men which at that critical period performed such excellent service. The drill of these rustic soldiers almost reminds one of the Homeric heroes who after a solemn banquet, and sacrifice, and prayer, made an impetuous charge on the enemy. It was a social and religious exercise, followed almost always by a sermon, and sometimes by a repast. The minister descended from the pulpit to take his place at the head of his company or even in the ranks.

Immediately after the battle of Lexington, the army began to gather. Every town and village sent forth its strongest men who crowded the roads to Boston. The plow was left in the furrow, the plane on the work-bench. Father and son marched side by side; the preacher in the midst of his flock. But this moment of fiery enthusiasm was not used to gain a permanent supply to the ranks of the army. Enlistments were eagerly effected; the rolls were filled; but not for the war. This error was of pernicious influence.

The question arose as to who should command this motley army. It had not yet been adopted by Congress. It had been summoned by the authority of Massachusetts; but it also comprised the independent auxiliary forces of New-Hampshire, of Connecticut, and of Rhode Island. As the necessity of a single head was felt, General Ward of Massachusetts was accepted as commander-in-chief; but each colony continued to provide for its own men. Something more was wanting to infuse a spirit of unity into such elements. The only sufficient representative of Union was the Continental Congress. John Adams early made it a point to induce Congress to adopt the army in the name of the United Colonies. The appointment of a commander-in-chief was the occasion of much jealousy. Washington's name was the first that occurred to Northern and Southern men alike; for no one else had gained a Continental reputation. But some New England men preferred a New England commander for a New England army. Some Southern men also were unwilling to see such preëminence accorded to Washington. New England, moreover, was divided against herself. General Ward had zealous advocates. John Hancock aspired to the situation. But at last, Washington was chosen against all opposition by a unanimous vote. But the subordinate posts were not filled without heart-burnings. Ward, though flattered by the first place on the roll of Major-Generals, could not forget his aspirations to the chief command. Hancock never forgave John Adams for nipping in the bud his dreams of military glory. Similar piques displayed themselves as the work of organization went on. There were discontented colonels as well as discontented generals; captains who would have been colonels, and lieutenants who would have been captains. It was hard for a Massachusetts soldier to serve under an officer from Rhode Island; a New Hampshire soldier under an officer from Connecticut. Harder still, at a later day, when New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians and the aristocratic Marylanders, with their splendid uniforms and soldierly bearings, found themselves amalgamated with the rough homespun farmers of New England.

"Washington's first call," says Mr. Greene, "was for the returns of his army. They gave him 16,770 in all; fit for duty, 13,743. Never had their spirits been higher. Officers and men seemed to catch a new enthusiasm from his presence; for men know when they have a man at their head, and no one doubted but what there was a man there now. Every day he was among them on his mettled charger, his commanding form towering above every other in his blue and buff, with rich epaulets on each shoulder, a cockade in his hat, and by his side a sword already tried in battle. War had not yet put on all its terrors. There were some men killed from time to time; there were some wounded; breastworks and redoubts blocked up the fields and highways; and here and there cannon looked down from the embrasures with a frown, and muskets gleamed menacingly above a parapet. But it was the opening of a noble epic, when the feelings are yet calm enough to allow the eye to dwell thoughtfully upon the novel beauty of the scene. The hills lay all round the beleaguered city as they do there now. Thousands of trees that have long since disappeared mingled their luxuriant foliage in graceful shades. The green grass was springing abundantly; and as the English looked out from their prison-house, they saw village spires, and cottage-roofs, and those sweet aspects of nature which fill the heart with longings for peace and rest. But all over those enamelled fields, and all over those green hillsides, were thousands of little fabrics suddenly called into life by the wants of the hour; huts decked with boughs and branches; huts formed of interwoven branches and thatched with leaves; huts of logs, boards, stone, turf, brush;—melting into the landscape as if they had always formed a part of it, but with now and then a flash of steel, or a tap of a drum, or a blast of bugle from among them, which reminded you startlingly of the purpose for which they were there. In one part, too, ranged in the measured lines of a regular encampment, were real tents and real marquees, where the Rhode-Islanders were fast making themselves real soldiers under the eye of their Quaker general."

We have no space to follow Mr. Greene at greater length in his sagacious reflections and graphic details in regard to this instructive period of American history, the narrative of which assumes new interest in comparison with the more momentous scenes that have been unfolded in the progress of the late terrible Rebellion. His chapter on the "Campaigns of the Revolution" abounds in animated and impressive descriptions. The one devoted to the "Foreign Element" has much novel and valuable information, and a curious commentary on the intellectual culture and tastes of the people at that time is presented in the chapter on the "Literature of the Revolution."

INTERESTING TO FARMERS

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, June 6.—There was a very beautiful show of flowers at the Club-Room to-day. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, sent in 100 sorts of peonies, mostly seedlings of his own production, and some of them exceedingly handsome, and many of the blooms almost as fragrant as roses.

Mr. BURGESS, senior, brought 100 sorts of roses from the gardens of his son William A., Glen Cove, L. I., including some of his most remarkable seedlings of great beauty.

After the meeting, this fine collection of flowers was distributed to the ladies and gentlemen present, very much to the satisfaction of the former, of which there was a good number present.

Mr. BURGESS urges every person who grows roses to plant some of the seed every year. It may be put in the ground in Autumn, or kept dry until Spring. He has seen blooms produced when the seedlings were only three months old. The young plants are quite hardy, and as easily grown as any nursery plant or garden vegetable. Mr. Burgess believes he is the first person who grew seedling roses in this country, and his success has been all that he could reasonably desire.

A new Seedling Strawberry.—Mr. Burgess also exhibited a very handsome show of a new strawberry produced from the Swanton seedling. It is as large as the Austin or Russell, and of similar color and character. It is rather too tender for a market berry, but will be a fine addition to the variety for family use, being very high-flavored, and so free from acid as to require little or no sugar. It has been named the General Grant, and its quality thoroughly tested for two years, where it is grown in considerable quantities by Wm. A. Burgess, Glen Cove, L. I. If it proves equally hardy and productive in other localities, it will certainly become a favorite for general cultivation.

WM. S. CARPENTER spoke of it in very high terms, and considers it fully equal in promise to any of the new sorts lately produced. Mr. Carpenter says he has lately heard people talk about overdoing the strawberry business. He thinks that a ridiculous idea, while the fact is patent that not more than one family in a hundred have a tolerable supply of this luscious fruit during the season. He personally knows a great many farmers who have not a single cultivated strawberry plant in their gardens. And many of those who have them only produce a few quarts a year, not one-tenth enough for their own use, and none to sell. He thinks this Club cannot be better engaged than it has been in a continual effort to induce everybody who has a farm or garden to grow as many strawberries as their family desire to consume. He says that Mr. Parry of Cinnaminson, N. J., estimates that more strawberries are produced in Burlington County than in any five counties of the State of New-York. Mr. Parry is picking this season an average of 1,500 quarts a day, and one of his neighbors a few days since sent to Philadelphia in one day 2,500 quarts of strawberries, which sold wholesale at 40c. per quart, making $1,000 for a single day's picking. There is nothing in climate or soil to hinder the farmers in the vicinity of New-York doing just as well as those of Burlington County, N. J. The variety preferred there is known as French's seedling. It is quite as early as the Early Scarlet, and almost as prolific as the Wilson, the berries of about equal size. It is a very strong grower, and the best sort yet tried for field culture in that part of New-Jersey, where the soil is generally a light sandy loam. The Iowa and Lady-finger are also favorites. With me the latter fails, and the Russell succeeds, while there it is not worth growing. I have one little anecdote to relate of the value of a strawberry bed. Last year a farm in my neighborhood was bargained to be sold for $9,500. A few days ago it was sold for $20,000. I inquired of the seller how it happened that he had been able to obtain such an advance. He replied: "Sir, that acre of strawberries sold my farm." The purchaser saw them in their finest condition, was so much taken with their appearance and the fruitfulness of the soil, that he purchased the farm at the seller's own price. Even at that it is questionable whether it would not have been more profitable for the owner to have kept his farm and enlarged his strawberry plantation. I have lately seen a plot of Wilson strawberries which have been grown ten years without renewal, which will this year produce a quart to the hill. They were planted upon drained salt marsh, where the muck was covered with sand, and the practice has been to manure them heavily every Autumn and dig in the manure early in the Spring. The runners, of course, are kept carefully pruned every season. The result, which is so very different to my own practice of planting new beds every Autumn with plants grown the same season, is worthy of consideration.

JOHN G. BERGEN.—I notice in a report recently published in THE TRIBUNE that the average production of strawberries in New-Jersey is estimated at 58¼ bushels per acre, and the price $6 per bushel. In the same report the average of blackberries is given at 48¼ bushels, and $4 per bushel. We frequently see statements of single acres of strawberries producing 200 bushels, and I think one man who wrote to us last year, giving the actual measurement and product of a small plot of ground, made it upon the rate of 700 bushels per acre. In my opinion, if we can depend upon the New-Jersey average, the product will be more profitable than almost any other farm crop. In my own practice, I do not generally depend upon more than one year's crop from each planting. In some new ground I have seen the vines produce well for five or six years. In distributing the new seedling upon the table among the company, the Chairman particularly requested them to notice the extraordinary density of these berries. They were apparently twice as heavy as some others of the same size. Scarcely one of the largest could be found with any cavity in the center. He took great pleasure in moving the question proposed by several members of a vote of thanks to Mr. Burgess for producing and bringing to the notice of the Club this valuable new variety of strawberries. A vote of thanks was also given to him for his fine show of roses, and to Mr. Prince for his wonderful exhibition of peonies.

Distributing Cuttings by Mail.—Mrs. E. B. STREETER, Shellrock, Freeborn Co., Minn., "wants to know if there are not a great many persons in the old States who would willingly contribute plants, cuttings and seeds to those who live as she does so remote from older settlements that such things are very difficult to obtain. If those who have such things to spare would make the fact known, so that we could write to them, sending prepaid envelopes and directions, it would furnish the means of happiness to a great many families who would gladly thus avail themselves of obtaining the means to beautify their homes."

She suggests that such persons should give in their names to the Secretary of the Farmers' Club, to be published in THE TRIBUNE. There is one little objection to this course. We gave last year the name of R. Johnson, East Groveland, N. Y., as one who was willing to make such distribution of things he had to spare. In a short time after, he had received over 500 applications; many wrote tediously long letters, and some neglected to pay their own postage. We stated at one time that Dr. Trimble, Newark, N. J., grew a most excellent kind of sugar corn. We did not say that he had any to give away or sell. The effect of this advertisement was about half a bushel of letters, many of them inclosing money, which he had the trouble and expense of returning. Where a man is in the nursery or seed business, he does not mind such letters; but [illegible]

Currant Worms.—HENRY S. KIDDER, Alfred, York Co., Me., sends gooseberry leaves, upon which he says, [illegible]

What Ails the Pear Trees?—Mrs. WILHELMINA D. WILDER, Ipswich, Mass., [illegible] very full of blossoms this season, but, on examining the young pears, we find them covered with ugly bugs and blighted as those I send. I also inclose some of the insects, but am afraid they will be so injured by sending that you cannot tell what they are. Can you tell us any remedy for them? and do you think these insects cause the blight? I think these which I send are young insects which have been hatched upon the pears, as I saw earlier in the season larger ones of the same shape and darker color. The soil of our garden is rich, and perhaps may be rather too much shaded. If you can give us any information on this subject we should receive it very thankfully, and value the Farmers' Club and its communications more than ever."

JOHN G. BERGEN.—It is difficult to say what has caused the blight of these pears, whether insects or atmosphere. I notice Mr. Carpenter always attributes his failures to the east wind. I inquired of Thomas Field, the other day, what was his prospect for pears. He replied, "Oh, I shall have none, it has been so wet." Last year I heard the failure attributed to drouth. I find that a good many of mine drop every year, no matter what the weather. I hope, however, that somebody who reads Mrs. Wilder's letter will be able to answer her inquiry.

Dwarf Pears.—A friend in Brooklyn writes as follows to the Farmers' Club: "He who plants pears, plants for his heirs," reads the familiar proverb, but nothing is further from the truth. One year ago, last Fall, I set, among others, several Duchesse d'Angoulême dwarfs and some Bartlett standards, medium size trees, and they now have from 6 to 12 pears each on them, after picking off many blossom buds and some fruit. I shall not let them ripen all these, though the trees are growing vigorously. By the way, the Bartlett should never be dwarfed on Quince; it comes into bearing early enough on its own roots, and does better every way.

Renovating an Old Sod.—JOSEPH HAYWARD, North Bridgewater, Mass., gives the following account of his method of renovating an old sod: "I once plowed for half a day an old sod of at least 16 years' standing, and the next half day, with the team and plow turned the sod same side up it was in the first place. The time of plowing was the 1st of August. The result was, that, in a short time during the following Autumn, the piece thus worked could be distinguished from the surrounding previously like sod for its extra green so far as the eye could see it, and the crop was increased the next season from 6 cwt. on the unplowed to 13 cwt. on that thus worked per acre, and the quality of the hay was much improved. This experiment was without the application of manure or seed. A trial of plowing and new seeding the like old sod without manure, had twice proved an utter failure, subjecting me to seed the ground twice, and then there was no increase of crop above its original state. This experiment was far better to me than the application of 400 lbs. of Peruvian guano per acre to soil in like condition, both for the first season and the durability of the improvement, the effects being quite apparent for four years.

"What I wish to ask, is; Is there any implement by the use of which I can produce the like result and move over the ground but once? Was the thin coating of soil with which the sod became smeared by the plow of an service to its fertility? Why was it that a soil thus treated was something of a success; while the plowing and new seeding was an utter failure; there having been no application of manure in either case? Yet the new seeded having subjected me to seed twice, as I have before stated."

We believe the same result may be produced by the use of the subsoil plow run in furrows two feet apart, which would involve only about one-fourth of the labor of the two plowings. Indeed, we have seen the most valuable results from such treatment of old sod ground. There is no doubt that the dressing of earth given to the grass added something to the success of the experiment. We have seen very remarkable effects produced upon grass land by spreading wash from the roadside, the greater portion of which was nothing but sand.

Caustic Soda Wash for Fruit-Trees.—A. H. MILLS, Middlebury, Vt., thinks there must have been some error in the directions given for preparing caustic soda, so often recommended by Prof. Mapes as a wash for fruit-trees. Mr. Mills says the directions were to heat sal-soda red-hot in any iron vessel—Prof. Mapes said "a piece of old stove-pipe will do." Mr. Mills says: "I procured my sal-soda of a druggist, hunted up a piece of stove pipe, put in my soda, and laid it on the fire, when whew! the water began to pour out of both ends of my stove-pipe, and I had to 'fly around' to get it off before it all ran away. After this, when any one talks to me of heating sal-soda red-hot, I will ask them to try their hand on a piece of ice first, and if they succeed with that they may then try the soda with reasonable hopes of success. This is my experience with soda-wash. If any other experimenter wishes to try it on I have no objections, and it is one of that class of hoaxes that costs but little—so go in, friends! Seriously, however, I think there must have been some mistake about it; but I used what has always been known here as sal-soda. There is the bi-carbonate of soda, which will stand heating; but that is not sal-soda, neither is it what was recommended. It seems, then, I followed directions and failed. Why?"

SOLON ROBINSON.—I am satisfied that I reported the directions as given. I cannot tell why the gentleman failed.

GEORGE BARTLETT.—Did the Professor recommend the use of a piece of stove pipe for the sal-soda? That was an error certainly, as in heating it becomes liquid. Instead of trying to make sal-soda caustic, I should recommend people to buy what is known as Pittsburg concentrated lye. The usual mode of reducing carbonate of soda to caustic soda, is by boiling it in contact with freshly slaked lime. Crystals of carbonate of soda contain a large proportion of water, and the ebullition observed was probably due to the expulsion of part of this water. I should not suppose that carbonate of soda would be decomposed by a red heat, without the presence of some other substance.

JOHN G. BERGEN.—I am sure the recommendation was to heat sal-soda in a piece of old stove-pipe, for I tried it and failed as badly as Mr. Mills.

WM. S. CARPENTER.—I tried to heat it in a tight iron pot; it foamed and frothed over the top, but finally became quiet, yet did not get red hot, and for that reason, perhaps, produced no result when used as a wash upon the trees. Some of it left in the pot hardened and combined with the iron so as to render the pot useless. That was the end of my soda experiment. I use potash, one pound to two gallons of water, and find it a very valuable application to all fruit. I suppose the concentrated lye recommended by Mr. Bartlett, would answer equally well, but I do not know whether it would be any more economical. The retail price of potash is, or was lately, 25c. per lb, and concentrated lye 35c.

Selling Canada Thistles for Peas.—H. H. FOWLER, Bristol, Elkhart County, Ind., corroborates the statement of John Pape, Freeport, Ill., that Briggs & Bro., Rochester, N. Y., sell Canada thistles with their seed peas. He incloses us a small thistle head which he took from a paper of champion peas, sent out by this same Briggs family. He hopes they read THE TRIBUNE, "and that they will exert themselves in the future to do the clean thing by their host of recipients in the West. If, as I suspect, the inclosed is a noli me tangere from Canada, and sent out by B. B. under the 'Reciprocity Treaty,' I hope they will soon advise us what to send as a fit return. In the meantime let me remind them that Hoosier law inflicts a fine on all who here disseminate that weed, and, be cautioned, that in the absence of reform they may meet a requisition at least as particeps criminis." We think the punishment by requisition, fine and imprisonment would not be one iota too severe upon any man guilty of such carelessness or negligence as sending out Canada thistle seed in the manner described by these two correspondents.

The Agriculturist Strawberry—Is it hardy?—This inquiry is made by a gentleman in Delaware County, N. Y., who says: "Last October I set out an 'Agricultural Strawberry' in my garden, which grew feebly for several weeks—but it winter-killed. Last month I set out two more which soon began to put out new buds, but the first frost nipped them. In a couple of weeks other buds appeared which were also killed by frost, and now the plants look sickly enough. I have some hope of them, however, as the past few warm days appear to revive them a little, but there is no prospect of their blooming this season, nor will they be likely to multiply to any great extent, if at all. A bed of Wilson's, a few feet distant, set out last month, have been in blossom nearly two weeks, and are growing rapidly. The frosts made no impression upon them. I consider the 'Agriculturist Strawberry' a poor variety for this latitude." Will correspondents in other northern or frosty regions let us know if they have met with the same results, as the facts should be known at once whether the variety is hardy or not? In regard to the Wilson, although its acidity is complained of by some persons, we have never found that a serious objection, and we have found it the most trustworthy of all the varieties of strawberries which we have tried.

Osage Orange Seed.—The Rev. DAVID DIMOND, Brighton, Macoupin Co., Ill., says that "bushels and bushels of the oranges might be collected here every Fall, and nurserymen would find it profitable to do so. Getting the seeds out of the orange is hard. Probably there are scores of fruit-bearing trees in this county. No doubt there are hundreds of miles of hedge in the country, some of which through neglect are 12 to 20 feet high. The tree, though not a native, is well naturalized here. N. Chalcomb, Trumbull, Ill., has a tree which produces hundreds of oranges every year; and he has grown seed often, but not for the market." Probably Dr. Thompson of Carrollton, Ill., could furnish the seed.

Opium Poppy.—H. W. SMITH, M. D., Hammond St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., says: "I have been anxious for some years to obtain some genuine opium poppy seed. Can your Club assist me? I have learned that one of [illegible]

Unfavorable Crop Prospects in Illinois.—Dr. WM. MATTHEWS, writes from Effingham Co., Ill., May 25: [illegible] prospects of a corn crop will be blighted. A little corn has been planted."

The Chinch Bug in Illinois.—DANIEL F. ROGERS, Waltham, La Salle Co., Ill., gives the following description of the ravages of the Chinch Bug in that section:

"The question so often discussed, and to the satisfaction of the wise settled, whether it was, or not, folly for Western farmers to expend so much time, labor and fertility in grain crops, and so little in raising cattle, sheep, &c.—the latter, the successful 'mixed husbandry' of the older States—is by present indications to be again and finally settled by individuals left out of former discussions of the matter. The chinch-bug, so admirably described by your Iowa correspondent, has come to be a power in the land, and threatens to put a stop for the present to our ruinous system of cropping. Let me add a bit of personal experience with these reformers to the facts of Mr. Colvin's letter.

"There never was a better 'show' for wheat and barley than we had here the 10th of June last season, and no more paltry crop has been harvested since we were a town. Many farmers did not get their seed. No sadder rule in vegetation ever was seen than these noble grains, just nodding with half-filled berries, gradually shrunken and bleached to utter worthlessness by this insatiable little savage. In passing by a field of barley where they had been at work for a week, I found them moving in solid column across the road to a corn field on the opposite side, in such numbers that I felt almost afraid to ride my horse among them. The road and fences were alive with them. Some teams were at work mending the road at this spot, and the bugs covered men, horses and scrapers till they were forced to quit work for the day. The bugs took ten acres of that corn, clean to the ground, before its hardening stalks—being too much for their tools—checked their progress.

"Mr. C. says they do not pass over wide spaces of ground from one field to another. Here they have learned that trick. They came from a wheat-field adjoining my farm into a piece of corn, stopping now and then for a bite, but not long. Then they crossed a meadow 30 rods into a 16-acre lot of sorgo, and swept it like a fire, though the cane was then scarce in tassel. From wheat to sorgo was at least sixty rods. Their march was governed by no discoverable law, except that they were infernally hungry, and went where there was most to eat. Helping a neighbor harvest one of the few fortunate fields, early sown—and so lucky!—we found them moving across his premises in such numbers that they bid fair to drive out the family. House, cribs, stable, well-curb, trees, garden, fences—one creeping mass of stinking life. In the house as well as outside, like the lice of Egypt, they were everywhere; but in a single day they were gone. Fortunately they are daintier than some of their fellow devastators, or they would have made a famine. Their choice is either wheat, barley, sorgo, Hungarian, or foxtail. Sorgo is their delight and they destroy it utterly. Oats and common grasses they take at one pinch. Corn they never have injured to much extent here, except in rare cases. Our last Winter was cold and dry. These pests lived over and could be found wherever an old rail log, or a loose stone, or bunch of corn-stalks, and they are all about, though in limited numbers to-day, limited compared with last July, for like the foremast of a ship these are a 'little forward of the main-hatch'—still they are at work, for the first time, at this season of the year, we have ever known them to be. Fields of barley and wheat not eight inches high are being plowed up and planted to corn, the bugs having sucked the tender blades dry as chaff, and very possibly every wheat-field in our neighborhood will share the same fate, for on careful examination we find their work going on more or less in every field.

"It is a serious matter, and will no doubt stop the sowing of small grain."

J. ORR, Postville, Allamakee Co., Iowa, says: "The chinch bug cannot be termed a flying insect, though it does spread its wings and is carried forward by the wind. They are usually worse upon late-sown wheat, but last year they reversed that order. After eating the early wheat an epidemic appeared among them, and at harvest all the little hollows were filled with dead bugs, frequently a pint in a place. Mr. Colvin is of the opinion that they do not breed in oats, but they certainly did here last year. I found them, away from any wheat eighty rods, from the tiny red coats up to the full grown. Wheat is their favorite, but it is my opinion they will breed in any of our cereals if not disturbed. As we cannot destroy the chinch bugs the question is: Shall Western farmers continue to raise wheat weighing fifty-five pounds per bushel, selling it for second or rejected quality at reduced prices, or shall we turn our attention to something else? Beef, pork, wool and horses pay well at present, and, in my opinion, always pay the farmer as well as wheat, which he carts a long way to market, selling, on an average, at sixty and seventy five cents per bushel.

"A country so well adapted as this is for corn-growing, with an abundance of good pasture and meadow land is well adapted to stock raising, and the sooner the farmers get into the business, the sooner they will escape the annual vexation of seeing their crops destroyed by chinch bugs."

Tent Caterpillars.—D. B. WAITE writes as follows from Springwater, N. Y., May 30: "I wish to ask the Farmers' Club what we are going to do with the tent caterpillar or apple tree worm; I never saw them more numerous in this section. Some farmers (not fruit raisers) who have old orchards of ungrafted trees in this neighborhood let these pests have their own head year after year. I can and do destroy those hatched on my own trees, but my nearest neighbor who is greedy for 'more land' has an orchard of untrimmed, ungrafted decaying trees just across the way, who has not killed a worm in thirty years. What can I do? The maples in the highway along my land are covered. Fences have become a thoroughfare and worms have taken possession of everything. I have spent two-thirds of my time for two weeks killing them on my young orchard of pear, peach and cherry trees. Why don't they disturb plum trees?

"Can't we get a law passed the next Legislature compelling an owner of trees to destroy or pay for destroying these 'varmint!' Wild cherry trees are numerous in some sections, and on these are bred enough to ravage the orchards in the vicinity. I dug mine in my meadows up by the roots and cut them down in other places, and have set out maples, which I like much better."

This is certainly a most serious question which the farmers of this State have got to meet squarely or give up all hopes of growing fruit. We know orchards in Westchester County which are nearly as bare of foliage as the trees were in Winter. Something might be effected by law, if it could be enforced, but unless more generally observed than the cattle law, dog law, bird law and others made for the protection of farmers, it might as well never have been passed. As to destroying wild cherries to get rid of the caterpillars, that is a mooted question. They resort to those trees in preference to any others, and can there be easily destroyed.

Worms Destructive to Strawberries.—B. M. DUNBAR, Elkhart, Ind., gives the following account of some other pests: "We are troubled with a small light green worm, about one third the size of the cut worm, which is using up completely the strawberry; it begins on the leaves and eats them full of holes. My strawberry plants have nothing left but the stems. Our cherries have their leaves black with a small bug, about the size of a pin head, and many very small bugs of a reddish brown cast. I notice on the same trees brown ants, and these are on no trees but those having bugs on their leaves."

Grapevine Destroyers.—D. HORTON, Pittsfield, Lorain County, Ohio, writes, May 26: "Inclosed please find specimens of worms that are destroying my grapes. They are entirely new to me—will the Club name them? They made their appearance about the 20th inst., and at this time are hard at work." The specimen appears to be one of the span or measuring tribe, of a yellowish gray color, with six bands around the body, and with short legs at each end. It is entirely different from a very destructive worm now operating in this neighborhood. This is a very handsomely colored fellow, and a voracious eater. They are now about a half-inch in length, but in four weeks will be from two to three inches, and a third of an inch in diameter. It requires constant attention to save the vines from entire destruction. Mr. Horton will find in "Fuller's Grape Culturist" descriptions and illustrations of nearly all the pests of grape growers, beside an abundance of other useful information.

Fruit-Growing in Oregon.—ALFRED B. COLLVER writes from Coos River, Coos Co., Oregon: "I have an orchard of 8,000 trees, apple, pear and plum. I shall have, most likely, 12,000 to 14,000 bushels of fruit. The fruit and vegetable districts of Oregon and California would be under lasting obligations to any one who has a steam-dryer and would give a description of the best one they know of with apparatus and fixtures for drying fruit for the market. I have seen accounts of dried pumpkin flour. Could apples and other fruit be prepared in the same way? Could clean white potatoes be made into flour?" Yes, to both questions. But we believe it has not been found profitable. Potatoes can be so well kept in their natural condition that it is not profitable to treat them by any costly preparation. Apples also are kept in a natural or dried condition. But there is one preparation of apples which our Oregon friend could use with great profit to himself whenever the price of fruit falls low enough in that country to make it an object. This is the preparation of gelée de pomme by Borden's patented process of condensing the juice of apples into one-seventh the bulk, making it the consistence of well prepared currant jelly of most delicious quality, highly valued as a condiment upon the table, and in various preparations of cookery, and it can be reduced to the condition of cider almost instantly by adding water. In its condition of jelly it will keep as long as desired in any climate.

Cattle Disease.—GEORGE H. HINTON, Independence, Iowa, wants to know "if any of the members of the Farmers' Club can give a remedy for the wolf or wen upon cattle's jaws, which is prevalent in this neighborhood." [illegible]

O. S. LUDLOW, Springport, Jackson Co., Mich., wants a remedy for naked hog worms. [illegible]

Washing Machine.—JOHN L. JEWELL, Stratham, Rockingham County, N. H., [illegible] wool in the machine instead of washing sheep as usual, as I keep about twenty head of sheep for family use." We answer, Yes, to each and all of these inquiries. The machine costs about $9 or $10, and we are free to say it is worth a dollar a week in any family whether poor or not to hire a maid, provided there is a good wringing machine as there always should be to accompany the washer. The latter, at any rate, no farmer's family can afford to be without. In wool washing the machine is as great a labor-saver as in clothes washing.

Curing Hay.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, publishes the following very sensible and seasonable advice about curing hay. It is the system of Gen. Thompson of that place, who was led to the practice by seeing how herbs were dried for family use.

"On a good hay day he cuts his grass, leaving off about 9½ o'clock, a. m. His men then devote themselves to spreading, turning and stirring up the hay, that the air may pass through it, and all the external moisture be thoroughly dried. After dinner this is done again, and continued till about 3 o'clock, when the hay is raked into windrows, pitched on to a cart and stored in the barn. Of course, if the day is not a good one, the hay is cocked and left till the next good day. Nothing is done to prevent heating, though salt, about four quarts to the ton, is sometimes thrown over it, from the idea that cattle will better relish the hay; often no salt is used and the General does not consider its use at all essential. This is the simple process. The result is, that in the Spring of the year we have seen clover in his barn, cut the previous Summer, the heads bright, as if just mown, and breathing as delicious an aroma as when taken from the field. Of course the grass is not cut till it is fully developed—we do not mean dried up. We have full faith in Gen. Thompson's method, because its excellence has been thoroughly tested."

In a note to *The Boston Cultivator*, attached to the above extract, Gen. Thompson says:

"As to the time of cutting my grass, I consider it fully 'developed' when in full bloom, and not till then. At that time the juice has changed its character from a watery substance to a nutritious quality, and that I am desirous of retaining in the hay, a large portion of which is lost by the usual process of our drying. I frequently cut 2½ tons to the acre, and have no more trouble saving it with one day's making than with lighter grass, except in such cases I frequently remove a portion of the grass as soon as cut to an adjoining field, for the purpose of drying the external moisture, and giving more room for that remaining in the field."

He also says:

"Last year I purchased a *hay tedder*, and find it an invaluable assistant, thoroughly spreading and turning the hay, and doing the work of 15 men, and in a much more thorough manner than it can be done by hand."

The editor of *The Boston Cultivator*, in alluding to the same subject says:

"Gen. Thompson tells us that he has followed the system given above for fifteen years, and with perfect success, never having lost a pound of hay by spoiling in this length of time.

"To further illustrate the advantages of his system in securing a far greater amount of nutritious properties in hay, he says that he has a pair of carriage horses that have eaten nothing but hay so cured, not a spoonful of grain having been fed to them for two years, and that they are in as good condition as though fed on grain.

"As another evidence of the increased nutritive quality of hay so cured he states an instance in which a neighbor got out of hay, and could not at that time conveniently procure it elsewhere, and was supplied from the General's barn. The dairy woman soon began to inquire as to what had been done to the cows that caused them to produce so much more milk than usual, and was put off by her helpmeet by remarking that it was only her notion, or misconception, but in a day or two more, not only the quantity increased, but the quality had improved to such a degree that she prevailed upon her husband to accompany her to the milking and see for himself, when the mystery was explained, to the great admiration of both, he having become fully convinced of what he had before considered almost unworthy of belief.

"Gen. Thompson has, for some five years past, put up small quantities of hay in casks, without any drying, cut when the dew was entirely off, and closely packed in clean casks, replacing the heads again, making them nearly if not quite air tight, and allowing them to remain in the barn until the next Spring. He has lately opened one and has favored us with a sample, and when the box containing it was opened, there gushed out such a sweetness of aroma as man was perhaps never before so delighted with, and it could not be believed, in the absence of the evidence, that so highly impregnated a feed could be, the aroma from which could have its strength come from the contents of so small a box. It may be observed that the scent of the sample was somewhat sickening, like that of fresh May flowers when confined in a close room, but when laid before our animals, who had just filled themselves with fresh, green grass, it was eaten with avidity.

"Mr. Thompson, in addition to his usual experiments the coming hay season, proposes to take a hay press into the field and put up several bales from the best grass, cut after the dew is entirely off, but without any drying, for the purpose of further testing the process on a larger scale, which has proved so satisfactory in respect to the tight casks."

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember that we stated some weeks since that hay put up in the same way by the "beater press," which shuts up the interior of the bale as tight as a cask, had kept perfectly sweet. This year more extended experiments will be made.

Condition of Farming in Central and Western New-York.

Two prominent agriculturists give the following opinions in *The Country Gentleman*, June 8:

As to Central New-York, we have the following information from Hon. George Geddes, under date of June 1, from which it would appear that the season has not been quite so forward in Onondaga as in some other parts of the State: "Wheat and grass here are very promising. Barley and oats are fairly started, and our farmers are sowing plaster on these Spring grains, the weather being just now warm and dry. The month of May, until the last week or so, was cold, with raw winds, and cold enough to make a fire comfortable most of the time. In consequence of the frequent rains, corn was planted unusually late, and is just coming through the ground, few pieces being large enough to see the rows. Thus far the season has been favorable for the great crops of Central New-York, and all kinds of fruit, except apples, promise a large crop."

As to the great wheat region in the western part of the State, Hon. T. C. Peters informs us that this region has not given better promise of a large yield in twenty years than the present season. Oats and barley, so far as sown early, and except in undrained and wet lands, have already a start with which no drouth is likely seriously to interfere. As to grass, old meadows have come on finely, and present a good appearance. The clover was somewhat the worse in many fields for heaving out. Indian corn is not generally far enough advanced to report on; perhaps rather less than the average was put in, both of this and of other Spring grains, but the extent of wheat sown last Autumn is thought somewhat in excess of recent years. Cattle are scarce and comparatively high; the supply has been mainly from Canada West, and in very low order. The wool clip is much larger than last year, notwithstanding the shipment of so many sheep to the West.

An Inexperienced Sheep Farmer—Successful Wool Growing.

A good many people, "tired of commercial life," would like to know whether they can make a living by establishing sheep farms. Mr. C. S. Potter, Kalamazoo, Mich., has given the world his experience, which we reprint to show that what has been done may be again.

Mr. Potter says: "I purchased 480 acres of land, and a flock of common sheep, improved by a grade Spanish buck—276 head at $2 50, $690. Another flock of 80, having two French bucks, a few nearly pure French ewes, a few Leicesters, and about equally divided between ewes, lambs and wethers, I purchased for $150. To this I added two as good Spanish blooded bucks as could be obtained for $30, making 358 sheep, costing $870.

"These were considered high figures at that time, and the source of some merriment to the yeomanry of the vicinity. As if to add to my confusion, about the middle of December my shepherd came to me and said "the largest flock had the *scab*, and that the seller knew the other flock had the *foot rot* when he sold them to me, and that I should slaughter the flock and have no sheep for years to come." Here was a dilemma, and, in the opinion of some, the "book farmer" would trot back to town again wiser than he came. Goaded to desperation by such remarks, and the idea of being so "wooled," I "off coat" for a personal examination. Some of the largest flock had spots on their backs and shoulders of harsh, dry and matted wool; the skin under these spots exhibited small pustules, and [illegible]

It would tell "a story from a great," and want on my "day." Boasting bad and nothing enough.

Mr. Ward's Cabinet Organ, "Mr. Lincoln's" exponent. The white flag unadulterated with the pure money. At the end of the year interest dividends are charged at 10 per cent, charging the man that pays $1.50 per bond for bread and throwing the second $1.50 into the Treasury. Mr. Ward's Cabinet Organ. The flesh was delicious with our year's interest, the northern year's bread. As I said, soldiers and sailors, the Cabinet Organ, Mr. Ward's Cabinet Organ, the flesh was delicious particularly salted.

1864.	
December 1. To purchase money for 30 days	$970 00
1865.	
January 1. To purchase money for 1 day	20 00
To bonds purchased and elevated, where I owe, at $1.50 per bond	1,500 00
To bonds purchased and elevated, for gentlemen interest, at $1.50 per bond	1,500 00
1865.	
March. To purchase money for bank	1,000 00
November. To bonds purchased and elevated, at $1.50 per bond	1,500 00
To my own interest on $6,653, 10 per cent, 1 year	665 30
To my own interest on $6,653, 10 per cent, 1 year	165 50
Total cost	$8,189 30
1864.	
December. By 4 shares elevated, at $1.50 each	6 00
By receipts for last shipment	1,000 00
1865.	
July. By receipts for 1 year's rent	50 00
By receipts of 1 bank roll	100 00
October. By receipts for 50 various rolls	500 00
November. By receipts for 50 various rolls	500 00
1866.	
September. By 20 coal ovens and 20 feathers at $50	1,000 00
By 20 feather beds and 15 cold ovens, at $50	1,000 00
October. By 15 cold ovens at $2, 50 lb.	150 00
By 10 feathers at $1	10 00
By 10 feather beds at $2 50 lb.	25 00
1867.	
November. By 1 share elevated	1,500 00
By 1 share elevated	1,500 00
By 1 share elevated, and interest	1,374 25
By one bond, for boarding-house	1,500 00
By receipts for 1 year's rent	50 00
Great vacancy, bank, 1866, 1867	1,000 00
Rent, 1866, 1867	100 00
Eight bonds valued at	800 00
Total receipts	$12,900 00
Deduct expenses	8,189 30
Net profits	$4,594 70

It will be observed the foregoing statement does not include the sheep on hand which is estimated at $2,000 (the sheep are worth $2,000 in gold, and I have paid for 200 and had 1,800 left, which, at 10 per cent, amounts to 66 cent), which, if added to my profits, shows a profit of $6,594 70 on a capital of $6,653 10, or a little more than 100 per cent. Mr. Ward's Cabinet Organ's profits in an industry.

1864.	
December 1. By balance of Monkey at $6, at $1.50	$9 00
By valuation of 2 bucks	1,75 00
By valuation of 2 bucks	1,75 00
Fees. To each pole for washing and shearing	50 00
December 1. To 20 per cent interest on $1,427	285 40
To 20 per cent interest on $1,427	285 40
To 20 per cent interest on $1,427	285 40
Total cost	$2,158 80
1864.	
By 1,426 lbs. of wool at $1	$1,426 00
August. By 1 fat wether lamb at $2 50	2 50
September. By 1 fat wether lamb at $2 50	2 50
By 1 fat wether lamb at $2 50	2 50
Sept. 10. By 1 fat ewe at $2	2 00
By 1 fat ewe at $2	2 00
November 1. On hand, 66 one-sheep ewes, 62 two-sheep ewes, 4 three-sheep ewes, 1 four-sheep ewe, 1 five-sheep ewe, and 2 wethers, 66 lb. each, 1,426 lbs. at $1	1,426 00
1 buck	15 00
1 buck	15 00
Total	$2,893 00

The first year I fed with clover hay and chaff and oil-cake; the second year I fed sheep, commencing to feed corn, and the third year I fed sheep on corn and oil-cake, and the fourth year I fed sheep on corn and oil-cake. It will be seen that the flocks of ewes and wethers (leaned in little over 3 lb. per head, and the wethers 66 lb. per head. I feel no corn after January, and the general stock of ewes and wethers (leaned in little over 3 lb. per head. The sheep I fed corn on the breeding ewes, I sold before September, and sold the lot of February, March, and April, lambs, at $6 per head, and the lot of September lambs, at $6 per head, and the lot of September lambs, at $6 per head, and the lot of September

Grain, Provisions and Other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1865.

[illegible]

Latest European Markets.

[illegible]

... per cwt.; Petroleum—first hands, 2/3@2/4 ... the price demanded. ... Bault, English & Co., report none in

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers report: Corn ... White American Wheat 43/@46/; Winter ... Spring 41/@43/. Flour 22/@24/. Iron ... Rails and Bars £7 5/; Scotch Pig 54/. Sugar quiet ... rather easier. Coffee very firm. Tea firm, but little doing, owing to high prices demanded; Common Congou 1/2 ... Rice quiet but steady. Linseed firm. Linseed Oil steady at 32/9. Spirits Turpentine 53/. Crude Petroleum nominal at £19; Refined 2/4. Sperm Oil—Dull and limited at £... Cod Oil £31 10/.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Baring Bros. say the demand for 5-20s continues large at 67@67¼; Erie 50@50¼; Illinois Central ... Pennsylvania Central 6s, 81@82; Virginia in more inquiry at 55@57.

Messrs. McCall & Co. report the Glasgow market very quiet at Wednesday's rates for articles of Breadstuffs.

[Advertisement.]

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NEW MUSIC—"THE PEACE JUBILEE." ... [illegible]

LOVE AND LOVERS ... [illegible]

"SHE SLEEPS, THO' NOT A STAR" ... [illegible]

OUR EARLY PATRIOTS ... [illegible]

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CHAS. H. HOWLAND, President.
W. H. MAURICE, Vice-President.
MADISON MILLER, Land Commissioner.
FELIX COSTE, Treasurer.

PURCHASE AND SELL REAL ESTATE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Attend to PAYMENT OF TAXES for Non-Residents, and the Development or Sale of Mineral Lands.

Have extra facilities for placing capital seeking investment in Western Lands.

Will loan moneys on productive real estate security, in city or country, as may be desired.

EMIGRANTS SEEKING HOMES, or AGENTS OF COLONIES desiring to locate large bodies of lands, will find it to their advantage to apply to this Company.

All communications promptly answered without charge.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

Watches and Jewelry.

ARCANA WATCH. AN ELEGANT NOVELTY IN WATCHES. The cases of this watch are an entirely new invention, composed of six different metals combined, rolled together and planished, producing an exact imitation of 18 carat gold, called Arcana, which will always keep its color. They are as beautiful as solid gold, and are afforded at one-eighth the cost. The case is beautifully designed with Panel and shield for name, with Patent Push Pin, and engraved in the exact style of the celebrated Gold Hunting Levers, and are really handsome and desirable, and so exact an imitation of gold as to defy detection. The movement is manufactured by the well-known St. Jimer Watch Company of Europe, and are superbly finished, having engraved pallets, fancy carved bridges, adjusting regulator, with gold balance and the improved jeweled action, with fine dial and skeleton bands, and is warranted a good time-keeper.

These watches are of three different sizes, the smallest being for Ladies, and are all Hunting Cases. A case of six will be sent by Mail or Express for $125. A single one sent in a handsome Morocco Case for $25; will readily sell for three times their cost. We are sole agents for this watch in the United States, and none are genuine which do not bear our Trade mark. Address GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & Co., Importers, No. 15 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Dry Goods.

FANCY CASSIMERES.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLOSE BUYERS who want CHOICE GOODS AT LOW FIGURES. Our Large and Varied Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, has been marked to meet the market, and we are constantly adding FRESH GOODS, Laid in at Greatly Reduced Rates. All of which we offer Very Low FOR CASH. HALSTED & STILES, Importers and Jobbers, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

Hardware.

FOR SALE—Three hundred bundles damaged WIRE, sorted numbers, suitable for fencing or grape trellises. Apply to DICKERSON, REED & Co., Nos. 29 and 31 Cliff-st. corner Fulton.

NOTICE TO CHURCHES and SCHOOLS.—BELLS within the reach of all. The AMALGAM BELL, known throughout the United States and Canadas as the cheapest and best. Price reduced to 20 cents per lb. and warranted. Send for descriptive circular to the manufacturer, JOHN B. ROBINSON, No. 36 Dey-st., N. Y.

Tobacco.

LEAF TOBACCO.—The undersigned possess superior facilities and give particular attention to the sale of this article. Weekly Prices Current and full information relative to Markets, &c., furnished. Correspondence invited with Growers and Dealers. Consignments solicited and cash advances made when desired. Ample references furnished. GEORGE S. HART & Co., Commission Merchants, No 39 Pearl-st. and No. 28 Bridge-st., New-York.

Removals.

THE AMERICAN BELL COMPANY HAVE REMOVED TO No. 33 LIBERTY-ST. below Nassau-st., New-York.

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and CORN-STARCH, for PUDDINGS, &c., are Perfectly Pure. THEY HAVE THE NATURAL GOLDEN TINGE, and not the chalk-white of the common starches produced by bleaching.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE

PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUING POWDER.

Sold by best Grocers everywhere. JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

ROOFING, in rolls ready for application. Very durable and at low cost. Samples sent free. READY ROOFING Co., No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HERE'S A PRESENT FOR ALL!—THE PEOPLE'S PEN COMPANY, in order to introduce their superior STEEL PENS as rapidly as possible, offer the following splendid inducements to purchasers. Every man, woman and child in the land uses Steel Pens. We offer, at retail, 100,000 boxes, of one gross each, at $1 50 per gross—as low in price as inferior pens can be bought at—and with each box send a Certificate entitling the holder to a GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $5,000. Every purchaser will receive a present. We shall distribute $100,000 worth of Gifts, such as Petroleum Lands, Timber Lands, U. S. Coupon Bonds, Sewing-Machines, Orders on Fashionable Tailors for full Suits of Clothing, rich silk Dress Patterns, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c., and many other articles—one of which we will give to every purchaser of a box of our Pens. We have three varieties, as follows:

No. 1—The BUSINESS PEN.
No. 2—The POPULAR PEN—same as Gillott's 303.
No. 3—The LADIES' PEN—same as Gillott's 170.

Try them. They cost no more than other pens—are splendid specimens of American Industry, and only need to be thoroughly introduced to become the most popular Pens in the world.

Our object in making these liberal offers is to induce you to try them. The allotment of the Gifts of different values will be made in the most honorable manner, when 20,000 gross shall have been sold.

By mail, free, to any address, on receipt of price. Parties out of New-York City seeking information must inclose stamps for return postage.

Address THE PEOPLE'S PEN COMPANY. Business Office, No. 62 William-st., New-York. C. C. NEWHOUSE, Actuary.

MAKE YOUR OWN WINE from Currants, Grapes and other Fruit, with the DOMESTIC WINE PRESS. Forwarded on receipt of $3. Address AMBROSE S. GILCHRIST, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW PATENT SNAP and CATCH-EM FISH-HOOKS—HOOK SET. Takes every fish that bites. Adapted to all kinds of fishing. Safe for boys. AGENTS WANTED in every town. Send 25 cents for sample Hook and terms to JOSEPH BRIGGS, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

To Whom it May Concern.

THE PENSION AND BOUNTY LAWS of 1862, '63, '64, '65, will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address OLD SOLDIER'S ADVOCATE, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR PENSIONS, OFFICERS' PAY, BOUNTIES, PRIZE MONEY, Widows' or Mothers' Pensions, and all Military Claims, write to Col. G. F. LEWIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

WHEN YOU HEAR A WIDOW, FATHER or MOTHER inquiring how to get their PENSIONS or BOUNTIES, tell them to write to Col. G. F. LEWIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

Proposals.

NOTICE to DEALERS in STATIONERY.—Sealed proposals for furnishing the State of Iowa with Stationery, as per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, at Des Moines, in said State, until the 31st day of July, 1865, at noon of said day. On the said day, such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened, and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts, to different bidders, if advisable.

Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capitol, on or before the 9th day of October next, without claims for freight, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

SCHEDULE.

1,600 reams Book Paper, 24x38 inches.
50 reams Legal Cap.
30 reams Commercial Note.
150 reams Flat Cap.
125 reams Letter Paper.
10 reams Packet Post (not ruled).
25 reams Enveloping Paper.
5 reams Enveloping Paper (Manila).
60 reams Pamphlet Covers.
15,000 5-inch Envelopes.
40,000 6-inch Envelopes.
25,000 8-inch Envelopes.
20,000 8½-inch Envelopes.
15,000 9-inch Envelopes.
20 dozen Inkstands (common).
15 dozen Gold Pens (silver cases).
15 dozen Letter Pads.
6 dozen Erasing Knives.
15 dozen Cushing's Manual.
15 dozen Maps of Iowa.
6 dozen quart bottles Arnold's Writing Fluid.
3 dozen Carmine Ink.
2 dozen bottles Mucilage.
2 dozen Mucilage Bottles, with Brushes.
2 dozen Mucilage Brushes.
1 dozen spools Red Tape, ½-inch.
4 dozen bolts Silk Ribbon, ½-inch.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers.
16 dozen Rubber Bands.
1 gross Blotting Boards.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
50 boxes Paper Seals.
15 boxes Eyelets, assorted sizes.
6 Eyelet Machines, large size.
4 dozen Patent Paper Fasteners.
60 pounds Flax Twine.
2 dozen Rulers.
35 boxes Candles.

JNO. A. ELLIOTT, Auditor of State.
Des Moines, Iowa, April 10, 1865.

To Farmers and Others.

MALLORY & SANFORD FLAX-BRAKES, for Straight or Tangled Straw.—Take up about 5 feet square; weigh 900 lbs.; will break 1,500 lbs. straw per day; a man and boy do the work. It is ready to run by attaching a belt to the wheel; requires 1 to 2-horse power. They have obtained the First Prize wherever exhibited. It is just what Farmers want. Send for a pamphlet, which will be sent free of charge. JOHN W. QUINCY, Treasurer, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 34 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling, and crops can be seen growing. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey. Report of Solon Robinson and Vineland Rural sent free. From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune: "It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies."

Ocean Steamers.

U. S. MAIL CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP CO.—A great reduction in Steerage Fares. New arrangement, commencing MAY 1, 1865. A First-class Steamer leaves New-York on the 1st and 16th of each month. (If these dates fall on Sunday, then the Monday after.) Avoid imposition and delay by applying to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ via HAVANA.—The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows: MANHATTAN, Capt. TURNER, on the 15th of each month. VERA CRUZ, Capt. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month. For particulars inquire of CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE to CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine Steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. P. Dennis, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

Musical Instruments.

A NEW PIANO. LINDEMAN & SONS' PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES. Send for OUR ILLUSTRATED Circular. WAREROOMS, No. 2 LE ROY PLACE, BLEECKER-ST., One Block West of Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF PIANO-FORTES, Warranted for seven years. No. 91 BLEECKER-ST., one block west from Broadway, NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS—Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS have removed their Warerooms to their new Marble building, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Brass and German Silver Band Instruments, of superior tone and workmanship. Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Banjos, Tamborines, &c. Send stamp for price list. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

Medical.

A LADY who has been cured of great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow-sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, inclosing a stamp, Mrs. M. MERRITT, P. O. Box No. 368, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent free by return mail.

CANCERS CURED.—Cancers and Tumors of all descriptions removed and cured without pain or the use of the knife. Pamphlets describing treatment sent free of charge by addressing Drs. BABCOCK & SON, No. 27 Bond-st., New-York City.

CARD.—DRS. ROBERT A. & J. H. SCHENCK, No. 59 West-Thirteenth-st., New-York, can be consulted on their specialties, CHRONIC DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, DEBILITY, &c., by letter or personally. They are regular physicians.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS.—As preventives from a recurrence or in establishing a permanent cure of these periodical fits, whether arising from a plethoric or enfeebled constitution, Holloway's Pills have been eminently successful. They not only purify but equalize the circulation of the vital fluids, stimulate the torpid action and invigorate the system. For apoplexy and rush of blood to the brain, they are the only antidote.

PINE-APPLE CIDER.

DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICAL PINE-APPLE CIDER will cure you if you are sick, and if you are well will prevent sickness. See long advertisement in WEEKLY TRIBUNE from April 29 to May 27, 1865, inclusive. Send for Circular. One ounce sample bottle sent free by mail, on receipt of 25c. to pay postage. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

THE GREAT NEW-ENGLAND REMEDY.
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND

has been proved in thousands of cases throughout the New-England States to be the very best medicine for Throat and Pulmonary affections, and all Kidney complaints.

This Compound cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Hooping-cough, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys, Gravel, Hydrocele, etc., etc., etc.

For Piles and Scurvy it will be found an invaluable remedy.

In most cases one bottle is sufficient to effect a cure. Give it a trial.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Ill., Agents for North-Western States.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio, Agent for South-Western States.
Sold by all Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—All suffering from Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption, can receive, free of charge, information of a Medicine that will afford them almost instant relief, and, in most cases, perform a perfect cure. It may be obtained through your family physician or of Druggists. Address Dr. ELLIOTT, Box No. 6,307 P. O., N. Y.

WHISKERS or MUSTACHES produced in six weeks by using GRAHAM'S ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1; sent post-free to any address on receipt of an order. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

YOU cannot have a healthy constitution while your blood is impure.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health.

LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures disease which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face.

Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It leaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease.

Sold by all Druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

Wants.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE SECRET SERVICE, THE FIELD, THE DUNGEON AND THE ESCAPE." BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years: traveling through the South in the secret service of "The Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for 20 months in seven different Rebel prisons; his escape and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address, JONES, BROS. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.—Experienced Agents, professional men, teachers and energetic men of good address, of all classes, are wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada, to take orders for the LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, written by the widely known and favorite author, Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb). The announcement of this work has been received with universal favor, and the press generally have commended it in the highest terms. Agents who have commenced canvassing for this work regard it as the best subscription book ever offered to the public and are meeting with unparalleled success. The author is so popular as a writer that the people subscribe for it readily and cheerfully. Further information can be obtained by calling at my office, or addressing by mail. G. BILL, Springfield, Mass.

PAIR of YOUNG HORSES WANTED.—Must be closely matched, 16 hands high, dark color, long full manes and tails, and good travelers; must also be of great style and beauty, and not over 7 years old. Address, with full description and lowest cash price, S. C. T., Box No. 126 New-York P. O.

$70 A MONTH!—I want AGENTS everywhere, at $70 a Month, expenses paid, to sell FIFTEEN ARTICLES, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell SEWING MACHINES. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINTON & Co., Detroit, Mich.

$125 A MONTH!—AGENTS WANTED everywhere to introduce the improved SHAW & CLARK $20 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the ONLY low price machine in the country which is LICENSED by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. ALL other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are INFRINGEMENTS, and the seller and user are LIABLE TO FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. Salary and expenses, or large commission, allowed. Illustrated circulars sent FREE. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

To Business Men and Others.

VALUABLE PATENTS FOR SALE.—W. F. SHAW'S PATENTS FOR HEATING AND COOKING BY GAS. An opportunity such as rarely ever occurs, now offers to Capitalists or others wishing to form a Stock Company, the Subscriber wishing to leave for other parts within one or two years, and owning a large number of valuable patents covering nearly everything valuable in producing a perfectly constructed GAS STOVE, the same being the results of nearly 16 years experience and experiments, nearly the whole time being devoted to inventing, perfecting and patenting apparatus for burning gas for CHEMICAL, CULINARY and DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

His inventions are well and favorably known, and although they have not been advertised to any extent are already extensively used. Nearly 100 different patterns have been produced; there is no limit to the number of patterns or to the uses to which these inventions may be applied.

Any party purchasing these patents can secure the services of the inventor for 6 or 12 months at a fair compensation, but for no longer period. Any communication addressed to him will receive prompt attention, or any party wishing a personal interview will receive attention and have the whole principle explained so that he will perfectly understand it. W. F. SHAW, No. 359 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY will lease their Machines at fifty cents per day for the labor saved. They will do the work of thirty men. Descriptive Pamphlets sent free. Communications relating to the Machine should be addressed to the Company at Rutland, Vt.

Instruction.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—Circulars for best course obtainable from AMOS DEAN, Albany, N. Y.